The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2483 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The British Government and the Coast Trade Question—The Treaty with Nicaragua—Gen. Harney's Seizure of the Island of San Juan—Important to Pre-emption Claimants, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

After a thorough examination here, by Lord LYONS, of the coast trade question, the issue made by the British Government with ours, as mentioned in Parliament, has been withdrawn.

The President has accepted the resignation of the Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who is now a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in Indiana.

The last important paper packed up by the new Minister for Central America was a recipe for making "gumbo."

Mr. BUCHANAN pronounces the Douglass Manifesto, as published by the HARPERS, a paper of great ability.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The Department of State is officially informed of the ratification by the Government of Nicaragua of the Lamar-Zeledon Treaty, the obnoxious clause objected to by this Government having been previously expunged.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Government has been advised by Gen. HARNEY of his proceedings in taking possession of the Island of San Juan, and the steamer of to-morrow will convey to him a reply. From what has here transpired it is reasonable to infer that the position of the Administration admits of no compromise, it being fully satisfied that the Island belongs to the United States.

Official notice is given that in all cases in which pre-emption declaratory statements, founded on a *bona fide* actual settlement and cultivation, made prior and up to date, and filed by settlers before the 9th of October, the Registers and Receivers are directed, where the pre-emption claimants are unable to, and do not prove and pay for their tracts at or before that time, to withhold such actually cultivated tracts from the public sales in Minnesota, to take place in October and November.

The Secretary of the Interior has informed certain memorialists in St. Louis, who asked, that the public lands of Kansas and Nebraska be withheld from private entry after the close of the public sales, that the President is of the opinion that the law invests him with no power to grant such requests.

The State Department has been informed by Mr. WRIGHT, Minister to Berlin, that it is not true, as reported by many American newspapers, that there are several American citizens in the Prussian army; he knows of none.

The President has recognized HEINRICH MULLER as Consul for the free City of Bremen, at Savannah, Georgia.

Senator DOUGLAS leaves to-morrow morning by way of Harrisburg, and will reach Pittsburg at midnight on Monday. He speaks at Columbus at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at Cincinnati on Thursday evening, and will reach Chicago on Saturday.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, CARSON VALLEY AND FRASER RIVER.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 2.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 12th ult. has arrived.

W. P. WILKINS, District-Attorney of Sutter County, and candidate for the Legislature, was shot on the 9th of August, by Judge MAY, of Yuba County, whose daughter WILKINS had seduced.

Senator BRODERICK addressed the largest meeting ever assembled at Sacramento, on the 9th, making a full *expose* of the bargain and sale arrangement at the last Senatorial election.

The Los Angeles *Vineyard*, of the 15th, gives an account of a battle between fifty troops, under Maj. ARMISTEAD, and four hundred Mohave Indians, on the 4th ult., in which about fifty Indians were killed.

Advices from Oregon state that the Paloz Indians were harrassing Lieut. MULLEN's Wagon-road Expedition, destroying the mile-posts and burning the grass at all the camping grounds.

The Convention in Carson Valley had framed a Constitution for a Provisional Government, which declares Carson Valley independent of Utah, and gives the name of Nevada to the Territory.

Victoria dates are to Aug. 6 The Island of San Juan between Vancouver's Island and the main land, claimed by our Government as part of Washington Territory, had been occupied by sixty United States troops by order of Gen. HARNEY. Gov. DOUGLASS had issued a protest claiming the Island for the British Crown, and had also dispatched some armed vessels and two hundred sappers and miners there.

The United States vessels *Massachusetts, Jefferson Davis, Shubrick and Active*, and British vessels *Tribune, Satellite* and *Plumper*, were either anchored off the Island or in its immediate vicinity.

It was unofficially stated at Victoria that the matter would be compromised by the joint occupancy of the Island, until the British and United States Governments could be advised of the existing state of affairs.

Gen. HARNEY was expected at San Juan on the 6th August.

The Fraser River mining news is encouraging. $75,000 in gold had reached Victoria within a fortnight.

Arrived at San Francisco, ship *Onward*, from Melbourne; bark *Lucy L. Hale*, from Bangkok. Sailed, ships *Challenge*, for Hong Kong; *Hebe* and *Surinam*, for Melbourne.

Arrest of an English Defaulter in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

An Englishman, named EDWARD R. HUMPHREY, who is alleged to be a defaulter to parties in England to the amount of £40,000, and who has been searched for through Canada and the States during the last three months, was arrested in this City last evening. The arrest was made on the charge of adultery. HUMPHREY having brought to this country a woman not his wife, with whom he has been living; but it is probable that the subject of his alleged defalcations will be investigated as soon as testimony can be obtained.

The *Traveller* has the following particulars of the arrest:

"After hunting him to several boarding-houses, it was ascertained that HUMPHREY had rooms at No. 17 Harrison-avenue, where he had stopped two or three days. Constable CALDER went to that place yesterday afternoon and arrested him. He felt some chagrin at his arrest, and, before being taken to jail, he wrote notes to the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and other gentlemen, to whom he professed to have letters of introduction. He had no money, but said he expected remittances on Tuesday next.

The prisoner was master of a school at Cheltenham, and had enjoyed the confidence of the community. He had become embarrassed pecuniarily, and his case was before the Insolvency Court, where his debts were set down at £27,000. The woman was the mother of seven children, and Dr. HUMPHREY has six children. He is rather an absconding debtor than a defaulter, and it appears by the English papers that he brought away his wife's jewelry, and borrowed of her the money with which he paid his passage. The woman that accompanied him has gone back to England. She is said to be about 40 years of age. He gives his age as less than that.

Mr. HUMPHREY positively asserts that when he left England he had but £20 in his possession. While in this city he was in the habit of visiting the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. After his arrest, the only favor he asked of the officer was, to purchase him a pound of tea, which request was complied with.

Important Railroad Contract.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 2.

A contract was concluded to-day between Hon. WM. B. HUBBARD, President of the Columbus and Xenia, NATHANIEL WRIGHT, President of the Little Miami, and S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, for a division of their gross receipts, which secures uniformity of rates on these hitherto rival lines. Fifty per cent. is to be deducted from the gross receipts for the operating expenses of each line; of the balance, the Dayton line takes thirty per cent., and the Little Miami and Columbus seventy per cent., for the period of twenty years.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Sept. 4—9 P. M.

There were no signs of the steamship *North Briton* at Further Point at 8 o'clock this morning. This evening the line is down between this city and Further Point, and there is no chance for a resumption of communication before morning.

New York State Politics.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 3.

At the Republican Convention held here to-day for delegates to the State Convention, a sharp contest took place between the VAN VALKENBURG or *Journal* delegates and the WM. G. WEED delegates, resulting in the success of the former by a large majority.

R. H. SHANKLAND National Democrat, was to-day elected a delegate to the State Convention from the Second district of Cataraugus county.

SING SING, Friday, Sept. 2.

ABRAM HYATT has been elected delegate to Syracuse from the Third district. He is a Douglas Democrat.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

At the Republican Convention for the First Assembly district held in this city to-day, D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, and WM. WILLIAMS, of Hannibal, were elected delegates to the State Convention. ELIAS ROOT and S. J. MANN were chosen alternatives.

News from Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from Tubac, Aug. 17, says: "An express from Magdalena brings the intelligence that independence is about to be declared by Sonora and Chihuahua, and Gov. PESQUIERA placed at the head of affairs. PESQUIERA has been receiving for some time large supplies of cannon, small arms and ammunition. He has also increased his army nearly 3,000.

The Strike on the Michigan Southern Road.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The strike on the Michigan Southern Road still continues. A delegation of strikers went to Adrian to-day for the purpose of arranging matters, but up to this evening no compromise had been effected. During the negotiations no trains are allowed to run. A meeting of citizens was held at Laporte last night, at which they expressed sympathy for the employes, offering to assist them pecuniarily and otherwise. Mr. BLISS, the President of the Road, arrived at Adrian this evening.

The Steamboat Outrage at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The law and order town meeting to-morrow will be an immense affair. Rowdyism has already quailed. A full independent ticket will be nominated. Baltimore is bad enough, but the sensation reporters awfully exaggerate the state of affairs. At the legal investigation of the steamboat outrage forty-two witnesses were examined, and not one saw or heard of any violence to a female. Other parts of the reports were equally magnified.

Destitution at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The ship *Sir John Franklin*, at this port, from Liverpool, reports having spoken, August 10, steamship *England*, 150 days from Calcutta for London, under sail, her engines being out of order. She was short of provisions, and the crew had been subsisting on one meal per day for fifty days. The *England* had thirty-eight passengers, most of whom were ladies and children. The *Sir John Franklin* supplied their wants.

Burglary at the New-Haven Post-office.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Post-office in this city was entered last night by burglars, who bored through the back door. They searched all the bags they could find, but they contained only the way mails. It is not supposed that any large amount of money was taken. Some counterfeit bills which they found may lead to their detection.

Southern Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BARRY, from New-York, arrived here at 10½ o'clock last night (Friday.)

A Boat Upset and Eight Persons Drowned.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Saturday, Sept. 3.

A boat containing ten persons was upset off the harbor this morning, and four women, one man and three boys were drowned.

American Meeting in St. Petersburgh, Russia—Resolutions and Addresses.

At a meeting of resident and visiting American citizens, convened on the evening of the 28th July, 1859, at the rooms of our popular Consul, Col. CROSWELL, in St. Petersburgh, Russia, for the purpose of welcoming and congratulating WILLIAM H. WEBB, Esq., who designed and constructed the Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral*, GEORGE H. PIERCE, Esq., of St. Petersburgh, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. A. G. GOODALL, of Philadelphia, and L. CHANDLER, of New York, appointed Secretaries.

Mr. PRINCE, on taking the Chair, addressed the assemblage at considerable length, explanatory of the object of the meeting, paying Mr. WEBB a high compliment for the artistic talent and ingenuity displayed in the construction of the new frigate that has of late attracted so great a share of public attention. At the conclusion of Mr. P.'s remarks, Messrs. A. G. GOODALL, GEORGE W. WHISTLER, and Capt. EDWARD STONE, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and after a brief absence reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we most heartily welcome among us the eminent naval constructor, WILLIAM H. WEBB, Esq., and congratulate him upon his triumphant success in giving to the world that beautiful specimen of nautical science, the *General Admiral*.

Resolved, That we view this crowning effort of his mechanical genius as a subject of commercial importance, and that we have reason to feel proud of him as a fellow-countryman, whose acknowledged skill as a naval architect justly places him among the first of the present age.

Resolved, That in the superior mechanism of the frigate *General Admiral* we behold with pride and satisfaction the advance of American art and science, contributing no less to the commercial and general prosperity than to the honor and glory of our country.

Resolved, That we also cordially greet and welcome our fellow-countryman, the distinguished Steamship-Commander, Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, tendering to him our sincere congratulations on the masterly skill which now, as during so many previous commands, he has displayed in bringing so successfully to these waters the finest specimen of American marine architecture.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by all present, and copies presented to WILLIAM H. WEBB, Esq., and Capt. COMSTOCK, and other copies forwarded to the United States for publication.

Mr. WEBB and Capt. COMSTOCK responded to these resolutions, in appropriate and happy remarks for this unexpected honor, and alluded to the many assurances they had received from the Grand-Duke CONSTANTINE, and the highest Government officials, who expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the *General Admiral*, and acknowledged her to be the finest vessel that carries the Russian flag. Mr. A. G. GOODALL, Mr. JOHN J. BACON, Secretary of Legation, and other gentlemen, followed with very appropriate social and national remarks, which were highly pleasing, and were received with enthusiasm.

This was the largest meeting of American citizens, and the most corcial and interesting, ever convened in St. Petersburgh. It represented nearly every branch of mechanical and artistical industry of our progressive country, illustrating the indomitable perseverance, energy, and genius of our national character. After the adjournment of the meeting and signing of the resolutions, the party partook of a sumptuous entertainment, given by our accommodating Consul, who has, during his official residence, contributed so largely to the general benefit and interest of his fellow-countrymen.

GEORGE H. PRINCE, Chairman.

A. G. GOODALL, L. CHANDLER, } Secretaries.

William P. Gray,	Edward Stone,	John Mix,
W. B. Hutchings,	W. Vincent Smith,	Edward P. Borden,
Alfred Skolfield,	Fred. C. Wise,	C. H. Raymond,
Dr. E. C. Dummer,	Fred. J. Mix,	Joseph Francis,
A. Simmons,	Daniel R. Andros,	J. M. Torrey,
Benj. Freeman,	Stephen Seaman,	Geo. W. Whistler,
C. H. Marshall, Jr.,	Josiah Pierce, Jr.,	Gustave Buhl,
J. Durrell Greene,	Alex. Wilkins,	Jno. E. Bacon, Sec.
Harry B. Hidden,	W. H. H. Borden,	of Legation,
L. L. Robinson,	William Wildes,	Joseph M. Norton,
Elisha Dyer,	William Edwards,	H. C. Diewy,
J. Merryman,	Chas. Johnson.	

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States store-ship *Supply*, Com. HENRY WALKER, left the Navy-yard to-day and proceeded to Quarantine, where she anchored. She is bound to Loando, Coast of Africa, for the purpose of establishing a new store depôt for the use of the squadron. The following is a list of officers:

Commander—HENRY WALKER. *Lieutenants*—JOHN DOWNES, O. F. STANTON, GEORGE BROWN. *Master*—N. W. ALLEN. *Assistant Surgeon*—A. M. VEDDER. *Captain's Clerk*—T. M. BROWER. *Purser*—H. A. WALKER.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is playing in Baltimore, at the new Holliday.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

THE CHANGES OF A BRIEF PERIOD.

New Stores—New Theatres—Streets Widened and Regulated—The Battery Enlargement and the Parks.

The New-Yorker returning to town after a Summer's sojourn in the country, is astonished at the changes which have been wrought within the brief period of his absence. If he has wisely reserved the last day of his vacation for a ramble through the City, before plunging again too suddenly into the whirlpool of business, he threads the thoroughfares which knew him a month or two ago so wrapt with amazement at everything novel, that he "seems like one who treads alone," though multitudes of his acquaintances are rushing by him, and the never-ceasing rumble of omnibus and cart wheels is resounding in his ears. He finds streets that were narrow and often impassable a few weeks ago, now widened or widening, till they become commodious avenues. Where formerly were vacant lots or piles of crumbling ruins and rubbish, now he sees stately palaces of marble and stone and brick arising. At mid-day, fatigued with his extended promenade, he seeks the restaurant where, a short time since, it was his custom daily to renew the spent energies of the morning; there too, perhaps, the finger of change has been busy, and he reads upon the placard posted without these cabalistic words: "Closed for repairs" or "This house to let," or "For sale, the stock and fixtures, &c.," or "This property for sale." Where can he turn and not find some improvement in progress or completed, or at least some metamorphosis for better or for worse? Ah! there is one place—one landmark, he knows full well, will stand an eye-sore to our citizens forever. No conflagration can remove it; no municipal action ever will. Yes, there it is! The City Hall! He sees it, looking just as it looked ever since the Cable Celebration. There is its blackened front, its canvas roof, its interior corruption, its Common Council, its stubborn Supervisors, its unpaid City officials—and there they will be forever! The disgusted New-Yorker goes home; he takes a warm bath; he goes to bed; he dreams of country villas modeled after our City Hall. At breakfast next morning he is prepared to read the TIMES, and ascertain more exactly than he had learned the day before, what improvements and what changes have taken place in the Metropolis during the Summer months.

It would be profitless and uninteresting to prepare an account of all the improvements and changes, public and private, which have taken place in the City recently, of all the new dwellings up-town projected and in progress, of all the laying of curbstones and new improvements, of the removals of business firms and private matters of that kind. We aim, in what follows, merely to indicate the principal improvements now in progress in this City. Where we have omitted here to mention any large new buildings, like LORD & TAYLOR'S magnificent mammoth mart on the corner of Broadway and Grand street, or the new Fifth-avenue Hotel, we have done so simply because they have already been fully described.

The new theatre which Mr. JOHN M. TRIMBLE has just completed on the Bowery, just below Hester-street, will be one of the most creditable monuments of the architect's well-earned fame. It covers a lot, the front of which is 75 feet wide on the Bowery, running through to Elizabeth-street 200 feet, and presenting a front on the latter street 100 feet wide. The first story of the front on the Bowery consists of iron columns supporting the second and third stories, which, with the rest of the building, are constructed of brick. The style of the interior is simple but exceedingly chaste. The architecture of the auditorium is Grecian, plain in its details but rich and elegant. The decorations are in white and gold. In the ceiling, which is not gaudily painted, there are six rosunes for ventilation. The decorations are in white and gold. The stage is 85 feet deep, and attached to it are a grand scene room and a carpenter's shop. The house will seat 4,000 persons, and from every seat a good view of the stage can be obtained. The seats are covered with crimson. Mr. GUIDICINI is the decorator. It is the largest theatre in this City and its model is entirely new. It is larger than the old Bowery Theatre by one-third of the size of the latter; the house is airy, lofty, and well ventilated. It will be heated by steam. It cost $80,000 to build it. Ex-Judge JAMES R. WHITING, for whom it was originally erected, has recently sold it for $150 000 to Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. LINGARD, by whom it is opened for theatrical performances for the first time this evening. Mr. TRIMBLE, who is suffering so severely from neuralgia in the eyes that he can hardly see, nevertheless has personally superintended the erection of the theatre from day to day. It was with difficulty that the building was completed by the specified time, and during the past week or, two no let or hindrance has been permitted to interfere with its progress. It is the thirty-fifth theatre that Mr. TRIMBLE has erected. The new Opera House in Norfolk, Va., designed by him, will open a week from to-night.

On Broadway, some magnificent new stores are well-advanced towards completion. The firm of BALL, BLACK & Co., jewelers, are putting up an elegant and costly structure at the corner of Broadway and Prince-street for their own use. This building, with the enormous thickness of its walls, piers, and iron columns, seems calculated to endure for all time. With floors constructed with wrought-iron beams, with brick arches between and marble tiles for flooring, and with all the other portions of the building built with similar materials, the structure will be fire-proof. The different floors are supported by iron girders, (running the whole length of the building) which rest on massive iron columns. There will be six of these columns in each story, and when the workmen begin to erect them their huge proportions and imposing appearance will open the eyes of the passers by. The store will be six stories high, with a basement and with deep vaults on Prince-street. The stories will be unusually lofty, the first twenty feet high, and the others proportionately elevated. The style of architecture is purely classic. The fronts on both streets will be East Chester marble. The building has a front of 51 feet on Broadway and of 100 feet on Prince-street. The Broadway front will have but three openings on each story, of a height and width proportioned to the size of the building. The main entrance will be on Broadway, under a beautiful Corinthian portico, forming with its rich columns and entablature an attractive feature of the *tout ensemble*. There will be revolving iron shutters to all the windows and door openings in each story. In all the windows and doors there will be the best French-plate glass. In the windows of the first story the dimensions of each pane will be 9½x15 feet. They are the largest lights of glass ever imported to this country. The interior will be fitted up elegantly. The counters will be entirely of marble, and the cases of ebony. The building will be heated throughout with steam. It will be completed probably by New Year's. Messrs. BENJAMIN KELLUM & SON, of No. 179 Broadway, the well-known architects, under whose direction some of the largest and finest buildings in this City and Brooklyn have been erected, and who designed the splendid warehouse of WILSON G. HUNT & Co., and the elegant structures which stand upon the old site of Columbia College, drew the plans for the new store of BALL, BLACK & Co. It will be observed that there is something entirely original in the application of the rules of architecture to this edifice. In all the plans drawn by these architects, there is a degree of novelty and beauty which does them a great deal of credit. This edifice is the only one for the designing of which these architects ever entered into competition with other firms. It was after many other architects of note had submitted their plans that Messrs. KELLUM & SON consented to offer theirs in competition, and it was accepted immediately by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co.

The large building now in course of erection on the site of the Broadway Theatre, for Ex-Judge WHITING, was planned by the same architects. It will be the largest store ever constructed at one time in this City? STEWART'S stores in the aggregate are somewhat larger, but they were not all built at the same time. Ex-Judge WHITING'S new store will have a front on Broadway of 75 feet. It will be 175 feet deep from front to rear, and will extend 200 feet from Worth to Pearl-street in the rear. It will be shaped like the letter T, and will have fronts on Worth and Pearl-streets, of 75 and 25 feet respectively. The building will be five stories high, with basement and sub-cellar, and vaults on the three streets. It will be constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner: the thickness of the walls, beams, iron columns and supports will be such as to insure the utmost solidity. The front from the first story cornice to the roof will be constructed of solid marble. The style of architecture is Norman, producing an imposing effect from the great size of the openings and the boldness of the details. The first story will consist of large iron columns, supporting the upper stories. These columns are already erected, and the superstructure will soon be placed over them. The building will be finished about the 1st of December. The building will be heated throughout with steam. The sub-cellar, basement and first story will be occupied by the firm of C. W. & J. T. MOORE & Co., dry-goods merchants. The entire cost of the building, we should judge, will exceed $200,000.

At No. 366 Broadway, corner of Duane street Messrs. OWENS & KETTLEMAN, builders, are erecting a store for HENRY BARCLAY, Esq. The building will be 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep, five stories high, with two under cellars. It will be constructed of Philadelphia brick, with brown stone trimmings. It was commenced only about three weeks ago, and will be finished probably by November 1st. Its cost will be about $22,000

THOMAS S. WILL, Esq., Architect, has drawn the plans for two large marble stores, now partially built, occupying the northeast corner of Broadway and White-street. They will present fronts of 72 feet and 4 inches on Broadway, and of 175 feet and 10 inches on White-street, running through to Courtland alley in the rear. The first story will consist of large iron Corinthian columns, and the stories above that will be of white marble, presenting a plain but elegant front. The building will be five stories high, with a basement and sub-cellar. Its cost will probably be $100,000. It will be completed in the latter part of next Spring.

Extensive alterations have been made during the Summer in the building No. 495 Broadway, owned and occupied by GROVER & BAKER, manufacturers of Sewing-Machines. The building, which has a front of 25 feet, and runs through to Mercer-street 200 feet, has been almost entirely rebuilt. It is three stories high, and presents a front on Broadway which resembles nothing else on the whole line of the thoroughfare. The front is built entirely of iron and glass, and will be painted white. The design is an ornamental gothic arch, which springs over the two lower stories and supports the third story. Over the latter a large ornamental gothic cornice will project 2½ feet over the street. The ground floor, extending nearly through to Mercer-street, will be used as a salesroom and exhibition-room. Up stairs will be the reception rooms and other apartments for general use. The building will be splendidly fitted up and richly furnished. A large packing-room has been constructed, extending under the entire building. In the two windows on the first floor will be inserted four large panes of plate glass, each 14 feet 5 inches in height and 5½ feet wide. There are three large skylights in the roof. A railway will be constructed in the basement for conveying goods from one end of the building to the other, and a dumb-waiter will convey goods from the lower to the upper stories. The cost of the alterations will be about $17,000 They were commenced last May, and will be completed by Oct. 1.

At No. 577 Broadway, and on the lots adjoining, three white marble stores, presenting a front of 75 feet on Broadway, and running through to Mercer-street 200 feet, are advancing rapidly towards completion. D. LIENAU, Esq., is the architect, and OWENS & KETTLEMAN are the builders. The buildings will be five stories high, with basement and cellar. The marble of which the fronts will be constructed is brought from Westchester County. The buildings, which were commenced on the 14th of May, will be finished in about three months, and will cost about $150,000.

DANIEL BURGESS, architect, of No. 72 East Twenty-sixth-street, planned the new warerooms of Messrs. HAINES BROTHERS, Piano-forte manufacturers, No. 620 Broadway. The building has a white marble front, 25 feet wide on Broadway, and is 103 feet deep and three stories high. It will cost $11,000.

Messrs. HAINES BROTHERS are also building a large new manufactory on the corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue. It will be constructed of brick and will have a front of 113 feet on Second-avenue, and about 100 feet on Twenty-first-street. It will be four stories high; has just been commenced; will be finished this Fall, and cost $35,000. Messrs. MUHAM & FERNBACH are the architects.

The building No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-street, has been leased for sixteen years by J. & J. J. MOTT. The lessees have rebuilt it at a cost of about $9,000. The alterations were commenced twelve weeks ago and will be completed during the present week. I. M. GRINNELL is the architect and Superintendent of the work. F. BICHE is the builder. The building has a front of 29 feet on Broadway, and extends through to Bond-street alley, 130 feet. It has four stories and a basement. The two lower floors will be occupied as a carriage repository by MOTT & Co., whose manufactory is at Bridgeport, Conn. It will be one of the largest carriage repositories on Broadway. GEORGE W. JONES will occupy the upper stories as a ball-room and supper-rooms. The ball-room is as wide and as long as the building itself, and has a ceiling 18 feet high.

The large building, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street, belonging to Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY, and until recently occupied by him, has been extensively altered during the past Summer, under the direction of JOHN THOMPSON, builder, and WILLIAM LAIMBEER, mason. The building is one of those old-fashioned substantial dwelling houses, erected twenty years ago, before the gingerbread notions of modern architects came in vogue. The building, as altered, stands five stories high, has a front 29 feet on Broadway, and 130 feet on Bond-street. The front is of Nova Scotia stone, and its architecture plain Ionic. The front formerly was of brick, and the house had only three stories and an attic. The cost of the alterations is about $20,000. They were commenced on the 1st of May last, and will be completed in four or five weeks. There will be four large plate glass windows on the front of the lower story, and one on the side. The first and second floors are to be occupied as stores, and the apartments in the upper stories will be let for offices and lodging-rooms.

The white marble building in process of erection on Broadway, one door below Great Jones-street, belongs to the East River Bank, and is to be occupied as a banking house by that institution. The building will have a front on Broadway of 28 feet and 9 inches, and will be 130 feet deep. The marble of which the front will be constructed is from Vermont. The building will cost $50,000, and the lot on which it stands is valued at $5,000. The edifice will be completed by November 1. DANIEL BURGESS is the architect.

On the plot of ground bounded by Broadway, Thirteenth-street and the Fourth-avenue, a large building is in progress, which, when completed, will be one of the attractions of the City. The elevation plan which we have seen is entirely novel, and different in its character from that of any other building in New York. The work is doing by day's work at an estimated cost of $100,000, from plans and designs furnished by WILLIAM GIBSON, of Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway, who owns the building and intends to remove to it early next Spring, and occupy the upper part as permanent galleries for his decorative art establishment. Our readers will remember how peculiar in design and construction the building which Mr. GIBSON now occupies on Broadway near White-street is; the new building will be much more singular and more costly. It will be built after the French style, with turrets and high roofs. It will have three centres each surmounted by a tower, one at the corner of Broadway, one at the corner of the Fourth-avenue, and the third midway between the other two on Thirteenth-street, over the central entrance to a grand lecture-room, to be constructed in the basement, and to seat 1,000 persons. This central tower will be 95 feet high, and will be divided into seven stories. The other towers will be quite short. All of them will be richly ornamented, and so will the whole exterior of the building. It will have a front of 63 feet and 4 inches on Broadway, a front of 134 feet and 10 inches on the Fourth-avenue, and a front of 251 feet and 3 inches on Thirteenth-street. This enormous structure will be of irregular height. In some parts it will be but three, in some four, in some five, in some six, and in one, seven stories high. From the foundations there will spring 24 brick arches, each of 20 feet span—18 in the clear—supporting the second story. Of these arches, there will be three on Broadway, eight on the Fourth-avenue, and thirteen in Thirteenth-street. The upper part of the structure will be of brick. It will have a pitched roof, and there will be a story and a half in the upper story. In the central part of the building besides the lecture-room spoken of above, there will be a picture-gallery 35 feet wide, and 75 feet long, communicating either with Broadway or with Thirteenth-street. According to the original design, in that portion of the building which fronts on the Fourth-avenue, a large music-hall was to be constructed, 75 feet wide, 75 feet high, and 135 feet long. Several parties are negotiating with Mr. GIBSON, with a view to induce him to construct a theatre in this part of his building, and lease it to them. The lessee of Wallack's Theatre, it is understood, is one of these parties. The matter is not yet decided. The first story of the building will be constructed almost entirely of plate-glass, with light iron divisions for the windows and other openings. The excavations for the new building were commenced about a month ago, and it will be completed next Spring. Mr. GIBSON himself is the designer of the work, and is personally superintending it. The whole of the ground floor will be occupied with first-class stores.

The New-York *Daily News* Building is a fine structure now in process of erection on the lot No. 19 Chatham-street, opposite the Hall of Records in the Park. The building will be first-class in every respect. The walls are of heavy masonry; the floors and fastenings strong and substantial. The front, which is of East Chester white marble, now nearly completed, presents an imposing and commanding appearance. The style of architecture is the modern Italian, presenting some features similar to what is seen in many of the fine edifices which adorn Broadway and other prominent streets of the City. It is spacious, roomy and airy, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is building. It has a front of 31 feet on Chatham-street, and is five stories in height—running through 146 feet to North William-street, where it presents a front six stories high, built of Philadelphia pressed brick. On Chatham-street the vaults extend under the sidewalk 26 feet, and on North William-street 10 feet. In the latter are to be placed the boiler and engine of the *Daily News*, and connected therewith, the Press room, which is to be 85 feet long, 24 feet broad and 24 feet high in the clear. The composition rooms of the paper are to occupy the fifth story; the editorial rooms one-third of the fourth, and the publication office the principal portion of the first floor on the Chatham-street front. The second and third stories will be rented for offices. The basement, which, in consequence of the difference in grades of the two streets, is the first floor in North William-street, is to be rented for a first-class saloon. Altogether the enterprise is a creditable one, and doubtless will prove profitable. The ground is owned by J. B. SIMPSON, Esq., and the building is being erected by Ex-Mayor WOOD, who leases it for a term of ten years to the *Daily News*. JOHN B. SNOOK, Esq., is the architect.

The public improvements which are now in progress, and have been during the past Summer, are not, for the most part, carried on with the same zeal which characterizes the prosecution of these private enterprizes. Among the projected improvements, that usually denominated the Battery enlargement cries aloud to the people of New-York for succor and sustenance. It is now nearly seven years since the contract for the enlargement of the Battery was first given out. Since January, 1858, nothing has been done towards the completion of this work, and the condition to day of the Battery, formerly the most delightful and most fashionable promenade of New York, is disgraceful in the extreme. The following brief communication, addressed by the Superintendent of Street Improvements to the Street Commissioner, and by him forwarded to the Common Council last January, gives a succinct and comprehensive history of the project from the beginning:

STREET DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1859.

G. W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner.

SIR: I call your attention to the present state of the Battery Enlargement. The contract was made with HENRY CONKLIN, Nov. 25, 1852, and was to be completed Nov. 25, 1855. Jan. 11, 1853, CONKLIN assigned two thirds of the contract to GEORGE LAW, and on the 6th Aug., 1855 assigned the remaining one-third to SAMUEL ROBERTS, no sureties were given for the fulfillment of the contract.

In January, 1858, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council, prohibiting the dumping or filling in any part of the said enlargement until the rip-rap wall shall have been completed.

Since that time the contractor has ceased work. The rip-rap wall has been made to within 200 feet of its terminus at the East River, about three-fourths of the filling has been done, leaving the balance of the filling of the rip-rap wall, the parapet wall, coping post and dredging still to be done.

The estimated amount to complete the work according to contract, is $25,700. If a new contract should be made the amount may differ from the above, as the most profitable part has been done.

For a full and particular statement of the Battery enlargement from its commencement, I refer you to a report made by DAN. EWEN, the Surveyor in charge of the work, Document No. 5, Board of Councilmen, Jan. 11, 1858.

The contract provides that the Street Commissioner may employ persons to proceed with the work, if, in his judgment, the work does not progress as it should; also, that he may make a new contract, as there is a doubt about the legality of CONKLIN'S contract. I would recommend the following resolution for the consideration of the Common Council:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and enter into a contract, after confirmation, for the completion of the enlargement of the Battery, according to the plans and specifications for that purpose, or so much thereof as remains unexecuted, as contained in a contract therefor, dated 25th Nov., 1852. with HENRY CONKLIN.

It is highly important that some action be taken immediately for the completion of the work, as, at present, it is in a dilapidated state, and the receptacle of all kinds of filth. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) E. EWEN,
Sup't Street Improvements.

This communication and the recommendations contained in it have not received the slightest attention on the part of the Common Council.

The work of widening Battery-place is very nearly completed. The street is now 70 feet wide at its junction with State-street, and gradually increases in width as it slopes towards the river, till it becomes finally 200 feet wide. It is widened at the expense of the Battery, from which a wide strip is cut off at its northern boundary. At the foot of Battery-place, just below and next to Pier No. 1, a ferry pier is to be constructed, 250 feet in length, whence, probably, when it is completed, the Staten Island boats will start. The widening of Battery-place was loudly called for, and it is an improvement which carmen and drivers of express-wagons and hacks can never cease to be thankful for. In former times no place was so choked up with vehicles every day as Battery-place.

The tearing down of buildings on the line of Whitehall-street, which has needed widening ever since the War of American Independence, is proceeding gradually. It was commenced in May last, and it will be Spring again before they get to regulating and grading it.

State-street, too, is to be widened throughout its entire length. The curb-stone on the Battery side will be taken up, and there will be no sidewalk on that side of the street. Pedestrians on that side will be compelled to walk through the Battery, and assuredly there will be no hardship in that if the Battery is ever improved as it should be. The carriage-way of State-street will be made fourteen feet wider than it is at present. The widening of these three streets will be of vast benefit to the lower part of the City.

In Duane and Reade streets the tearing down of buildings preparatory to the widening of those streets is going on rapidly. Duane-street, from City Hall-place to Chatham street, will be regulated and paved immediately. The work is now going forward briskly. It is said that the Lafarge Building, corner of Reade-street and Broadway, occupied by KLEIN & FERGUSON, cannot be entirely removed for the widening of Reade-street for two years to come, as the lessees have a lease of the premises for two years to come, and the law directing the widening of that street is, as far as it relates to them, *ex post facto*, and so far forth, unconstitutional and void. If this be so, the project of widening Reade-street must be held in abeyance for two years unless the lessees can be induced to surrender their contract with the landlord.

Beekman-street will be paved through the Park immediately. The curb and gutter lines were drawn long ago, and the Street Department is only waiting for the Croton Aqueduct Department to pave the street before regulating it and throwing it open. Meanwhile, to compensate for the very wise seizure to public uses of this little slice of the City Hall Park, four new parks are being made on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth streets, each of them 200 feet long and 40 feet wide. Tompkins Square, too, is closed for awhile, and will soon be thrown open to the public in much better condition than it has been of late.

A contract has recently been made with JOHN MC GRANE for regulating the Fifth-avenue from Forty-ninth-street to Mount Morris-square, (One Hundred Twenty-first-street.) The City pays the contractor $85 546 20 for the work which is to be completed within three years. His contract is "to regulate, curb, gutter and flag" the avenue. Similar contracts for regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh-street to Eighty-sixth-street, have just been entered into. JACOB VOORHIS is to regulate the avenue from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street, for $52,702 73; MICHAEL TRACY is to regulate that section which extends from Forty-second to Fifty-first-street for $58,448 70; and the same contractor is to regulate the section which extends from Fifty-first to Eighty-sixth-street, for $37,095 26. The work is to be completed within three and a half years.

The following contracts for Street improvements have been awarded and are awaiting the confirmation of the Common Council:

Contract for regulating and grading Fifty-first-street; for regulating, &c., Fifth-ninth-street and making that street 100 feet wide, instead of 60, from the Fifth to the Eighth avenues, taking 40 feet off the Central Park, of which this street is the Southern boundary; for regulating, &c., Fifty-eighth-street from the Fifth to the Seventh avenues; for regulating, &c., Sixty-first-street

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Humboldt's Remarks—Present Appearance of the City—Facts Relating to the Population—Comparisons with the United States—Feast Day of Corpus Christi—Programme of Performances—Indians, Civil and Military Officials and Ecclesiastics in the Procession—A few Mild Remarks Respecting the Clergy in the Pagan District—Solemn Scene on the appearance of the Host—Murder of a Heretic in 1824—His Burial—Proper Employment for the Clergy—Archbishop's Carriage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

HUMBOLDT, in 1803, made the following very just remarks respecting the appearance of the City o Mexico:

"The capital reconstructed by the Spaniards, exhibits, perhaps, a less vivid, though a more august and majestic appearance than the ancient Tenochtitlan. Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere. With the exception of Petersburgh, Berlin, Philadelphia, and some quarters of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent which can be compared to the capital of New Spain for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the public places. The architecture is generally of a pure style, and there are even edifices of a very beautiful structure. The exterior of the houses is not loaded with ornaments. Two sorts of hewn stone, the porous amygdaloid called *tezontli*, and especially a porphyry of vitreous feld-spath, without any quartz, give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes even magnificence. There are none of those wooden balconies and galleries to be seen which disfigure so much all the European cities in both the Indies. The balustrades and gates are all of Biscay iron, ornamented with bronze, and the houses, instead of roofs, have terraces like those in Italy and other southern countries.

Mexico has been very much embellished since the residence of the Abbe CHAPPE there in 1769. However, it must be agreed, that notwithstanding the progress of the arts within these last thirty years, it is much less from the grandeur and beauty of the monuments, than from the breadth and straightness of the streets, and much less from its edifices than from its uniform regularity, its extent and position, that the capital of New Spain attracts the admiration of Europeans. From a singular concurrence of circumstances, I have seen successively, within a very short space of time, Lima, Mexico, Philadelphia, Washington, Paris, Rome, Naples, and the largest cities of Germany. By comparing together impressions which follow in rapid succession, we are enabled to rectify any opinion which we may have too easily adopted. Notwithstanding such unavoidable comparisons, of which several, one would think, must have proved disadvantageous for the capital of Mexico, it has left in me recollections of grandeur when I principally attribute to the majestic character of its situation and the surrounding scenery."

The above remarks are applicable to the City of Mexico at the present day. It may have been extended somewhat since HUMBOLDT wrote, but there has been no general improvement. In some respects it has probably deteriorated. The valley of Mexico, some fifty miles long and thirty miles wide, is supposed to be an enormous crater of an extinct volcano, covered over with a crust of earth of recent formation. The locality of the City of Mexico presents the same physical features as that of New Orleans, being a flat marsh, and water everywhere found three or four feet from the suface. For this reason many of the buildings have settled considerably, and earthquakes have done their share of mischief. The last severe one which occurred June 19, 1858, cracked some of the largest and most substantial structures and swayed others out of line. The Mining College, one of the largest and most beautiful edifices, exhibits this deformity to a very great degree. At the present time, owing no doubt to the deranged state of affairs generally, many of the streets are in a bad condition. Some are almost impassable for the want of repairs, and others are full of filth and offensive odors. The *Alameda* appears to be entirely neglected. The fences and ornamental parts of this really delightful place of public resort are going to decay, and the grounds are acquiring a slovenly, uninviting aspect.

The facts relative to the population of the City of Mexico are curious and interesting. The foundation of the City by the Spaniards on the old site of Tenochtitlan, dates eighty-eight years before the settlement of Virginia, and one hundred years before the landing of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts. Accounts respecting the population of Tenochtitlan, at the time of the conquest, are very contradictory. The abbe CLAVIGERO proves that these estimations vary from sixty thousand to a million and a half! HUMBOLDT concedes about four hundred thousand. CORTEZ gives the number of inhabitants in the new City of Mexico, in 1524 three years after the conquest, as thirty thousand. What became of the four or five hundred thousand human beings, which, according to Spanish accounts, were in existence on that spot three years previous? In 1790 Count REVILLAGIGEDO ordered a census of the City to be taken, which gave 112,926 as the number of inhabitants at that date. In 1803 HUMBOLDT classified the population of the City of Mexico, as follows:

White Europeans	2 500
White Creoles	65 000
Indigenous, (copper-colored)	33 000
Mestizos, (mixture of whites and Indians)	26 500
Mulattoes	10 000
Total	137 000

The Mexican statistics give the population of the City, at the present day, as 185 000.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, or a little more than fifty years ago, when HUMBOLDT wrote respecting Mexico, the capital of the country contained according to his own enumeration, 137 000 inhabitants. New-York, in 1800, contained 60,489; Philadelphia City and County, 70,287; Washington, 3,210. Mexico at this period, was by far the largest city on the American Continent. It now becomes interesting and instructive to institute comparisons. The City of Mexico was conquered and founded in the name of Jesus Christ and his Catholic Majesty, CHARLES V., nearly one hundred years before our largest cities had a name, and its population is now estimated at 185,000 souls. That of New-York may be stated at 700,000; Philadelphia, 550 000; and Washington, 60 000. We might continue to institute comparisons between the cities and the two Republics at large, not only as regards population, but as to their relative condition morally, socially, and politically.

If we accede to the moderate accounts of the Spaniards we must allow that New Spain, at the time of the conquest, contained between nine and ten millions of inhabitants. The highest Mexican estimate of the population of the Republic at the present day is 8,283 068. Since your correspondent has been in this city he has had access to reliable information relative to the population of the different States in the Republic, and which, when published, will give an exhibit of but little over 5,000,000. Making due allowance for that portion of New Spain already ceded to the United States, we have the great fact before us that the result of the conquest by Spain has been a great diminution of the population of the conquered country. What a different result is exhibited in the United States. The Anglo-Saxon, by the vigor and spirit of his religion, his laws and inherent energy, absolutely blotted from existence the red man that stood in his path and raised up a nation of 30,000,000. City after city has been built in the wilderness, and a net-work of railroads and telegraphs has been placed around them all. He travels throughout the land with the speed of the bird, and his thoughts are written by the lightning's flash. His monster ships plough every sea, and there is not a corner of earth where his footprints are not seen and known. He has established general education and created a literature second to none, and in the use and power of the press is in advance of all; and now in his swift march of improvement he is developing the science of mechanics, and achieving the greatest triumph of the age in elevating the standard of labor and investing it with grandeur and dignity heretofore unknown. These are great and wonderful facts, the importance of which must be apparent to every mind.

And now it becomes imperative to inquire why this neighboring country of Mexico has declined since the conquest, and why at this advanced day she presents a spectacle the counterpart of which can only be found in the middle ages. Give me your attention, reader, and we will soon see the cause of all this.

It is the 23d of June, the feast day of Corpus Christi, the greatest of all days in the City of Mexico. The calendar of the Mexican Church sets down the day as follows:

"June 23—Thursday—Duty of vigil and fasting. The solemnity of the most holy body of our Lord Jesus Christ, Saint Zenon and Saint Zenas, his slave. Calenda in the cathedral. For eight days his Divine Majesty will be exhibited in nearly all the churches. In the cathedral and the collegiate churches there will be full indulgence during the eight days. A solemn procession, with the assistance of the Supreme Government, will start from the cathedral in the morning. In La Concepcion these eight days will be celebrated with much solemnity, and there will be sermons during this period. At night this festivity will be celebrated in the holy schools. Solemn vespers and maitns in San Juan de la Penitencia."

This is the standing, heathenish rigmarole of the Mexican Church relating to the celebration of the feast of the body of Jesus Christ.

The order of performance on this day is as follows:

"Nine salutes of twenty-one guns each will be fired by the Palace Artillery, placed in the grand plaza. The first salute will be fired at dawn; the second at the commencement of mass in the Holy Cathedral Church; the third at the elevation of the Host; the fourth at the conclusion of Mass; the fifth when the Most Holy Host comes out of the cathedral in the procession; the sixth when His Divine Majesty enters the National Theatre; the seventh when His Divine Majesty enters the Holy Cathedral Church; the eighth at noon, and ninth at the going down of the sun. The chief of battery will have his telegraphs arranged so as to give the salutes at the right time.

At 6 o'clock in the morning there shall be a general beating of drums, and for this purpose, all the bands of music of all the bodies which are to form shall, before that hour, congregate in the Palace courts, that the general outburst of music may commence when the corner of the Central Guard of the Palace gives the signal that the hour has arrived; and these bands shall then proceed by the shortest road to the respective quarters.

The music of the artillery of the line shall congregate in the Military Colleges of San Pedro and San Pueblo at 7 in the morning, to march with the military scholars, who will come to escort the Most Excellent Señor, the President, to the Cathedral, where the said scholars shall fire three times in the following order: first, at the commencement of Mass; second, at the elevation of the Host; third, at the conclusion of Mass. The military scholars shall then proceed to the door of the Cathedral on the Empedradillo side, to march behind the Most Excellent Señor, the President, in the procession.

The Municipal body, in all its force, shall be at the Palace of Conquitepec at 6 in the morning, to escort the Most Excellent Señor, the President, thence to the Palace in the city, and after His Excellency has arrived there, the Municipal body shall take the position given it in the street Santo Domingo.

At precisely 8 o'clock, the battalion of Grenadiers of the Guard will form at the door of the principal saloon of the Palace, and proceed to the main entrance of the Cathedral.

At 9 o'clock, the battalion of Sappers of the Second Light Permanent Battalion will form, covering the First from the door of the Convent of Santa Clara to the door of the Church of the Profesa, and the Second from this point to the door of the Cathedral. At the same hour, the artillery will form in the Empedradillo, with its front on Montepio. The regiment of Mexican Lancers will form at the same hour, on the street of the Escalerillas, resting its right on the corner of the first st eet Santo Domingo.

The Municipal body will form at the same hour, in the first street of Santo Domingo, resting its right on the corner of Tacuba-street. Following this body, the ambulances, with their respective dotation, will take position.

The mounted squadron of the municipal body will, in anticipation of all, take its position on the corner of Tacuba-street, to open the march of the procession.

The national flag shall be raised on all the public buildings from daylight until the going down of the sun."

The ringing of bells is so general as not to be included in the programme, of which the above forms about one half, but it includes most of the arrangements, and enables one to comprehend what a singular exhibition this feast day affords of cannon firing, ringing of bells, music, civil and military parades and heathenish forms and ceremonies. It enables one to form some conception of how completely this old pagan church is interwoven with the entire fabric of Mexican institutions and society. But in order to comprehend the evil of this enormity, and why Mexico is called a disgrace to civilization, one ought to see the performances of this day and the performers.

After witnessing the ceremony of Mass in the Cathedral, your correspondent took his station just outside the main entrance, to note the people as they came out, and the forming of the solemn procession. First appeared a body of the native Indians of the country, bearing tawdry banners with strange devices, candles and lanterns. These Indians are pure representatives of the original races, and to this day they predominate vastly in the population of the Republic as to numbers. Their language is the same as in the days of the Aztecs; their habits and manner of living are worse. They continue to eat tortillas and chili and drink pulque, and they bear burdens like beasts. Their countenances exhibit but a slight degree of intelligence, their features are disagreeable, they have no symmetry of form, are scantily dressed, and both men and women are filthy in personal appearance generally. They can neither read nor write—have no knowledge of the computation of time, numbers or distances, not even the knowledge contained in that huge Aztec calendar of stone that rests against the side of the cathedral. They are idolators in the strictest sense of the word, having lost all comprehension of their ancient theology, which really did contain some good and elevating notions and ideas, which we call Christian, and they are now left without aspirations or ability to understand the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, or, in fact, anything of the kind, above that which takes the material form of picture, image, tree, bush, rock, beast or bird. They have lost that general intelligence and knowledge of certain arts and sciences which they possessed at the time of the conquest, and are immeasureably lower in the scale of humanity than at that period. Year by year, they turn out legions of syphilitic and leprous beggars to swell the millions of witnesses against the Mexican Church. This is the native Indian of the present day in the pagan district of Mexico. It is true, he does not sacrifice his fellow-man on the altars of his gods, but he has been sacrificed and pressed into the work of butchery and robbery by which ten victims have fallen on the altars of human lusts, to one on those of the Aztec gods. This is the fruit of three centuries of Spanish rule and nearly half a century of Mexican Republicanism.

Following the body of Indians with banners, &c., at the head of this solemn procession, comes a band of music. Next is Gen. DE LA VEGA, the one taken prisoner by MAY at Cerro Gordo, and now Governor of the District of Mexico, attended by sundry of the civil authorities. The General is by no means a bad looking man. He has become somewhat portly and quite gray. He is neither very popular or unpopular with either party; lives comfortably as a man can during these times, and takes matters generally very easy. Next in the procession we have what is called the "Supreme Government" of the Republic of Mexico, composed of MIRAMON and his Cabinet, and attended by a company of military officials, dressed in very rich uniforms. MIRAMON, who marches between BONILLA and MUNIZ LEDO, appears to be about 28 or 30 years of age, five feet nine inches high, and of slender, genteel figure, which is well set off by his fine uniform. He has beautiful brown hair, wears a moustache and goatee *à la Napoleon*, and his complexion is not dark but slightly muddy. His eyebrows are finely pencilled, and there is a bad, sinister expression about his eyes and mouth. MIRAMON may be called a handsome man, but his countenance, head and entire bearing give no evidence of commanding intellect or traits of character such as we look for in a superior general or statesman. MIRAMON is nothing of the kind. He is a butcher at heart, and, like those around him, an exaggerated monkey in statesmanship. He owes his present position and fame simply to the paucity of anything above the rank of mediocrity in Mexico in these days, and to the other fact that the clergy seized upon him as a pliant tool. Now they have lost confidence in each other, at this very moment, and the most excellent Señor, the President, would bless his stars could he get out of the country with his head on his shoulders and a respectable sum of gold in his pocket. Behind MIRAMON, his cabinet and suite, we have, according to the programme, quite a respectable looking body of cadets, or military scholars. The military and civil bodies of the City of Mexico, now passing in review before us, are of the same order of heathen as the Indians who headed the procession. The former excel the latter only in dress and capacity for deviltry. We will, therefore, allow them to pass, and come to the pith—the cream of the Republic—or the hub, the pivot, the axis, if you please, on which the wisdom of man and the glory and mercy of God, in Mexico, is supposed to revolve. I mean the ecclesiastics, that holy body of men who go about with shaved heads, and wear woollen gowns, and huge hats. Those representatives of His Divine Majesty, who, looking over their broad domain, count millions of human beings sacrificed in the name of the cross; hordes of diseased, deformed beggars, and a decaying population; languishing hospitals, ruined towns, cities and roads; no literature, no press worthy the name, no education, no standard of virtue, private or public, no telegraphs, no railroads, no improvements, no commerce, no trade; and while civil war rages and blood flows on every side, they count their millions in gold and silver, and bid the hellish work go on.

In this procession we have a large number of the ecclesiastics of the City of Mexico before us. These are Friars of the Dominican, Franciscan, Augustin, Carmelite and Mercadinian orders. There are Jesuits, padres, bishops, and last of all, that old head pagan the Archbishop. The eye can take in at a glance say one hundred of these pagan officials. FOWLER & WELLS' fingers would fairly revel in delight to pass over the shaved pates and expose the frightful propensities of this beastly crew. The portraits of these one hundred Mexican ecclesiastics upon which my eye now rests, hung up in Washington, would be sufficient to solve the Mexican problem in the United States. Worse shaped heads, or more disgusting, repulsive countenances and persons than those exhibited by the priesthood in the pagan districts of Mexico, cannot be found in the most degraded nation on earth. Most of them have thick necks and heavy joles. Some wear an expression nearly idiotic, and the balance have a gross, sensual, beastly look. They are learned in their pagan lore, and cunning in the gratification of their licentious and avaricious propensities. Beyond this their wisdom does not extend. Here you have the priesthood of Mexico, the bane and curse of the country, and yet claiming Jesus Christ as the founder of their religion. If Jesus Christ should now make his appearance on earth, and attempt to enter the pagan district of Vera Cruz, preaching and practicing his original doctrines, if he got further than Perote, this same priesthood would crucify him before he had been in Puebla twenty-four hours.

But the procession moves on, and the priests have passed. The Archbishop, an aged, fat man, tottering on the borders of the grave, brings up the rear, carrying the Host, and supported by two bishops. The large plaza and surrounding streets are filled by a motley, miscellaneous crowd, numbering several thousands. The general ringing of bells and firing of cannon has ceased. The solemn tolling of the huge, deep toned cathedral bell is alone heard as the Host appears in view of the multitude. Immediately every head is uncovered, and the vast multitude is seen kneeling. For a moment I was awed by the scene, which was really solemn, and my knees were pregnant with the thought of kneeling, in conformity with the custom. Then the enormity of the humbug flashed through my mind, and my knees became staunch and firm again. During this momentary conflict of feeling the Host passed by, and the crowd around me began to rise. I felt relieved that I had not kneeled with the pagans, and in so doing had attracted no notice. Not many years ago a heretic could not have thus exposed himself on this spot without incurring insult and injury. In 1824, shortly before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, an American shoemaker living on the plaza was kneeling over a chair in the door of his shop, during the performance of this same ceremony. An official of some sort happening to pass by, ordered the shoemaker to go down on his knees on the floor. The American replied that he was doing all that was required, whereupon the official drew a sword from under his cloak, ran the man through the body, killing him instantly. The murderer walked away and never was arrested. Mr. WILCOX was then United States Consul. He could obtain no permission to bury the body in any proper place about the city, but finally, in connection with Mr. WOODBURY and Mr. BLACK, now United States Consul in Mexico, he made arrangements for burial at Tacubaya. The procession started from the plaza in three carriages, followed by a yelling mob of teperos. Before they had proceeded far, the carriage containing Messrs. WILCOX and WOODBURY broke down, upon which the mob commenced throwing stones at these gentlemen, and they were obliged to flee for their lives. Mr. BLACK then drove to a *cuartel* and asked for a guard. There were some good Liberals in those days, and the officer to whom Mr. BLACK applied dispensed, fortunately, to be one of them. "Cursed is the country that tolerates friars," said the officer, and he immediately detailed a guard of six men and ordered them to fire on the first person that offered to insult or retard the procession. They were thus escorted to Tacubaya in safety, and the shoemaker was buried; but those who performed this melancholy duty were scarcely out of sight before the body was dug up, torn apart, the fragments scattered over the ground and the clothes carried off. Recent events at Tacubaya prove that no improvement has taken place in the ecclesiastics or their religion since that period, and it is owing to foreign influence entirely that such scenes as the one described above are not more frequently enacted. Ought not the Liberals to receive the aid of civilized nations, in their efforts to destroy this pagan church and nationalize its property? Ought the United States to hesitate one moment in supporting and placing in power the Liberal party?

If your correspondent had been so unfortunate as to have first seen the light in Mexico, and had this misfortune been alleviated by his having been created a Liberal and raised to the Presidential chair, he would exert all his power and influence to place these ecclesiastics at work breaking stone and macadamizing the road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, or building the railroad. Some of the moral and material faith should be sweated out of them, especially those thick-neck, heavy-joled individuals. Their atonement should commence in this world in view of the humanity they have outraged for ages.

But the most important part of the ceremonies of the day are over. We will go out into the street, take a view of the Archbishop's carriage called the "*Coche de su Divina Majestad*," and leave additional particulars respecting the Mexican priesthood for another letter. The coach, with four piebald mules, stands in the street ready to receive his Holiness. It is built somewhat after the fashion of the day, massive, and excessively flashy in paint, silver and gold. The ground of the panels and wheels is mazarine blue. The nubs appear to be tipped off with silver. There is a large gold en *glory*, with an eye in the centre, affixed to the rear and the front. The glass is of the thickest and finest plate; the lining is filled with heavy, drab-colored brocade silk, sumptuously stuffed. A large arm-chair trimmed in the same style, occupies the entire back part as a fixture. In the front there are seats for two. The panels are covered with exquisite little paintings representing the Archbishop's arms and other holy devices. I looked all over the carriage in search of a representation of the Savior riding on an ass, but found nothing of the kind.

MITLA.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

"The Friends of the Canals" going to Utica and Elsewhere—Brief Abstract of what was said and done in Rochester—Eight more Conventions to be Held—One of them in New-York, and Stated Preaching from this time till Election in the Rural Districts—Business in Rochester—Delave—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

The Convention of the friends of the canals adjourned, last evening, to meet, at Utica again, on the 28th instant, when arrangements will be made for arousing the public attention, and especially the attention of business men and tax-payers, to the great importance of the measures they seek to speedily accomplish—to call forth such an expression from the people as neither the candidates before, nor the Legislature after election, will dare to disregard. Other Conventions will follow the one in Utica; meetings will be held, and addressed by able speakers, in most of the cities and towns, and every assembly district will, in some way, be effectively reached. At least such is the programme, as I get it from the leaders of the movement now here. It may, however, seem invidious to speak of any persons as "*leaders*," where *all* appear to be working in the same cause with equal energy, effectiveness and disinterestedness.

It is proper to say that, judging from the spirit manifested here, the programme, as *laid down*, will be carried out. Neither the men nor the means will be found wanting. Politicians may make a note of this, and act accordingly.

I will take occasion here to say that an editorial in last evening's *Union*, of this city, which stated that the Convention seemed to be under the control of "Republican" influences, was entirely unwarranted by anything said or done during the entire session. Political parties were entirely ignored, except in one instance, when ANSEL BASCOM, of Seneca County, bitterly rebuked the Republican Party for its subserviency to Railroad dictation, and its infidelity to the true interests of the State, in regard to Canal questions.

And this leads me to briefly notice the remarks of gentlemen of different political creeds, and from different parts of the State. I shall not give them in full, nor in the order in which they were made: and I give them at all only to show the entire unanimity of feeling, and the entire unity of action, which may exist among men of hostile political parties when a question of State policy, which they consider of far greater importance than any of the purely party questions of the day, is to be acted upon and decided.

I believe there was not a single man—and there were Republicans, Democrats and Americans—who addressed the Convention, that did not express his intention of working for and voting for that candidate, no matter what his party was, that placed himself fairly and squarely upon the canal platform.

The venerable Gen. WM. H. ADAMS, of Wayne Co., in some eloquent and effective remarks, said that he would not take up the time of the Convention, did not the importance of the subject demand of every one all that he could at any time do or say in favor of the canal policy of the State, long ago adopted with glorious results to the people and the commonwealth, and now in jeopardy from an insidious, but powerful, influence that seeks by force and fraud to wrest from the former their great inheritance, and from the latter its chief financial resource. He remembered the commencement of the Canal policy—the time when the Commissioners explored this then wilderness, to see if canal navigation could be secured. How it developed and fostered the commercial interests of New-York City, and insured the laborer his pay. He remembered the party conflicts of that day, and how the Canals won upon the favor of all men and parties after it went into operation; because its benefits were apparent to all—all having heretofore been without them. Deprive the present generation of them but for one season, and the untold value of the Canals will be *felt* and *known* of all men—it would no longer be a subject of discussion or a matter for conventions to urge upon the people.

The General continued to urge the making of the Canal question, until settled, the paramount one at the polls. He warned the Railroad men, now so industriously engaged in their efforts to depreciate the Canals so that they may purchase them, that their triumph would be a fatal one. "Let this happen, and it would not be long before the oppression, commercially and politically, would be such as to raise a popular storm which would blow away their locomotives as chaff and their rails as straws."

The General concluded as follows, and the thundering applause sufficiently showed that he expressed the sentiments of every one present: "We owe it to WASHINGTON, who first suggested the Canal across the State; we owe it to the men of 1817, and all who have been engaged in securing this great avenue and in building our public works, to save this property, and make it what it was intended to be. Destruction now dogs this great interest at the heels; and we cannot expect reform by the ordinary means. The machinery of the political parties is controlled by a great corporation, and you might as well attempt to pull down the pillars of heaven as to expect to effect a change through them. The Railroads are everywhere—they are in your bed-chambers and in your kneading troughs, politically speaking, and you cannot escape them. Have you prepared for one great effort to emancipate the State from their control? There is no room for delay."

HENRY O'REILLY, of New-York, referred to a meeting held in the City Hall of Rochester twenty-three years ago, to take measures to secure the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal. "Some of the patriotic men who were at that meeting, are members of this Convention; but ales, how few! Middle-aged men have become old, and young men middle-aged, and children have become men, since this great measure of enlarging the Erie Canal was first agitated—a measure which the people have always favored, which the best interests of the State required, and which should have been accomplished in, at most, five years from the passage of the bill for that purpose.

Business in Rochester, if not very brisk, is still satisfactory to the business men. The country people are bringing in a good deal of produce of one kind and another.

I notice at the Osburn House some New-Yorkers and some Southern parties driven away, I suppose, from Niagara, Avon, and other watering places, by the present unseasonable cold. They could not find a more comfortable place to *recuperate*, after a season of *recreation*, than here. I have always observed that a few weeks at the "Springs" or "Falls," for health, is very like a dose of blue pills taken for the same purpose—physical, no doubt, but excessively exhausting.

Every man, woman and child in Rochester is certain that DE LAVE is a greater Frenchman than BLONDIN; and I don't know that any one can show that he is not. But this I do know: It is a pity one or both do not break their Gallic necks, and thus save the arms, legs, collar bones and heads of a great many of the rising generation, who, despite the commands of Pa, and the entreaties of Ma, will persist in imitating and emulating these French monkeys.

It snowed here to-day—not much; I might perhaps have counted all the flakes; still it did snow some, and it is cold enough to snow a great deal more.

A LOOKER ON, FROM NEW-YORK.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee for the State by the recent Convention in Rochester:

Erie—Carlos Cobb, Gen. R. Babcock.
Monroe—H. L. Fish, Thomas Parsons.
Onondaga—A. H. Hovey, I. J. Higbee.
Seneca—Ansel Bascom.
Oswego—L. B. Crocker.
Oneida—A. E. Culver.
New-York—Henry O'Reilly.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Address and Resolutions submitted the following resolutions, through Dr. HUNT, of Erie, which were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention reaffirms and endorses the series of resolutions adopted by the Canal Convention, held at Syracuse on the 28th and 29th days of December, 1858.

2. *Resolved*, That the systematic depreciation of the value of the canals, the embarrassments thrown in the way of their practical operation, and the recent public expression of a foregone purpose to that end, render it evident that a scheme is already matured to take them out of the field of competition, by transferring them to the control of a corporate monopoly, before which the interests of the people will be defenceless.

3. *Resolved*, That, in view of the efforts thus making to deprive the people of a property in itself imperial, and the incidental benefits of which far exceed in value any revenue which it may afford to the State, the Canal question becomes the paramount issue in the State election to be held in November next, overriding all obligations of party, and demanding from the friends of the public works a careful scrutiny of the antecedents and relations of candidates for office.

4. *Resolved*, That, to the end that united action on the part of the friends of the Canals may be secured, we recommend the appointment of a State Central Committee of ten, to be appointed by the Chair, with power to call a State Convention.

5. *Resolved*, That it is recommended that organizations be formed in the various Senatorial and Assembly Districts, for the purpose of insuring the election of such candidates as may be most favorable to the objects of this Convention.

6. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be instructed at an early day to give notice for a State Convention in each judicial district of the State, one of which shall be held at Utica on the 28th of September inst., and secure the attendance of gentlemen familiar with the movement from its commencement, to explain and advocate the measures of this Convention; and that the said Committee appoint a Committee of Finance.

The following letter on the canal enlargement, written in 1840, by the late Gov. BOUCK to the Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, was read at the Canal Convention in Rochester on Thursday:

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. BOUCK.

FULTON, Schoharie County, March 10, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I intended to have a personal interview with you before I left the City of Albany, but your absence prevented me.

I desired to express to you the gratification I feel in having succeeded in obtaining your favorable opinion of my official conduct, and to return to you my thanks for the interest you have taken to serve me.

You have my entire confidence, and I should have taken pleasure in associating with you in the Canal Commission.

The confidence I have expressed I flatter myself to believe is mutual. Our views could, I think, have easily been made to harmonize. The position we occupy in relation to our respective political parties would have placed us in an attitude that, by combining our exertions, we would have rendered the public some service. We could to some extent, at least, have obviated the influence of the party violence of the day on the public work, which is decidedly the largest interest of the State.

You are, I know, the friend of the Erie Canal and the great improvement now in progress. Upon your exertions will, in a great measure, depend its future success; and you will allow me to express the hope that this great work will not be marred in its excellence and efficiency for minor considerations of any sort.

We should always keep in view, when reflecting on this subject, that it is a work which is to ensure for generations yet unborn, and that its usefulness will be more and more apparent as time advances.

I may be thought extravagant on this subject. Its magnitude has sometimes induced an effort to persuade myself to believe that I might be mistaken; but in this I have met with no success. Whenever I have reflected on its future importance, I have failed in the attempt to comprehend the extent of its usefulness.

You now stand at the head of this great measure; your position requires no ordinary firmness. The subject, in my opinion, admits of no compromise: a retrograde movement would be fatal in consequences; such an error could not be obviated. It is better to stand still than to make a false movement. I have written freely and in confidence.

Your obedient servant. W. C. BOUCK.

S. B. RUGGLES, Esq., Canal Commissioner, Albany.

POLITICAL.

Politics in Kentucky.

The Hon. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, just elected Governor of Kentucky, was inaugurated on the 30th August. He was met a few miles from Frankfort by an imposing civic and military escort, and after arriving in the city proceeded to the Capitol-square, where a large concourse of people had assembled. Gov. MAGOFFIN defended the Administration in the course of his inaugural address, holding the following language:

"For the first time within the last twenty-five years, the freemen of Kentucky have decided upon an entire change of officers in the administrative policy of our State Government. Emulating the example of our distinguished predessors in all that is good, and avoiding it in all that is evil, may we not hope when we behold the ready, dutiful, and even graceful (though it may be somewhat reluctant) obedience of the minority who have so long held the power to that decision, that such a system of policy based upon sound principles may be inaugurated as will produce good will between the opposing parties, and result in greater benefits to the people. That decision is a triumphant vindication of the Administration of President BUCHANAN from the charges of fraud and corruption, and of the principles and policy advocated by the Democracy of Kentucky upon the question of Slavery, which constituted so prominent an issue in the late exciting canvass. The Democratic party indorsed fully the doctrine of the Dred Scott Decision. In the language of that decision, they hold that the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution, and that the only power over it conferred upon Congress is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights. The power to protect does not carry along with it the correlative right to impair or destroy.

The Territories are the property of the States, and all have an equal right to go there with their property, and to be protected in its enjoyment. The people who emigrate there have a right to, and will determine for themselves, whether they will or will not have Slavery when they have framed a Constitution and propose to Congress to come into the Union as a sovereign State. But they have no right to go so while they are in a Territorial condition. The Democratic Party is pledged to resist all attempts at a renewal in Congress or out of it, of the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. Since the late election, our position cannot be misunderstood. The people of Kentucky have spoken decisively at the polls, after full discussion all over the State between my competitor and myself, in favor of non interference by Congress with the question of Slavery in the States or Territories. The Democratic Party, under the lead of Mr. CLAY, if you choose, had succeeded in removing this dangerous question in 1850 from Congress to the Territorial Legislature, and thence to the courts. It was a satisfactory settlement to all but the Free Soil party, which struggled to keep it in Congress, where they claimed full power over the question, and had announced their intention to exclude Slavery from the Territories as soon as they had a majority."

EX-GOV. MORREHEAD, the late Governor, had a public reception at Louisville on the 31st August. Alluding to the results of his official term of four years, he said:

"The public credit has been maintained; the school system has been diffused, and education extended over the commonwealth. It is not egotism in me to assert that the public debt has been reduced during my administration, and that the interest has been promptly and punctually paid. With the aid of the Board and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, all ready to lend their aid, advice and assistance in devising the best plans to advance the interests of the fund, and reduce the public debt, the bonds have all been collected, and one or two days before the expiration of my official term, $550,000 of them were burned in presence of the proper officers, and $1,890,000 of coupons with interest reduced and discharged, were burned at the same time. The sum of 345,000 has been paid to the school fund, and diffused over every part of the State of Kentucky, to pay that great and irredeemable debt which the State owes to the education of the children of the commonwealth."

At a Democratic Barbacue, held at Paris, Ky., on the 1st September, Vice-President BRECKENRIDGE spoke briefly but exultingly of the Democratic victorp in that State. He was followed by the Hon. LAZARUS W. POWELL and others.

Senator Douglas at the South—A Visit to Ohio.

The ultra Southern papers, following the lead of the Richmond *Enquirer*, are denouncing Senator DOUGLAS' magazine paper with extraordinary vehemence. The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* has the following comment, which may be taken as a specimen of the views of journals of its extreme class:

"Of course Mr. DOUGLAS denies that the Constitution does guarantee protection to slave property. The issue is therefore fairly made up between him and the South, and on such an issue the Democrats of the South must part company with him forever. We recommend all those who might have been induced to take him as 'the best we could get,' to peruse this essay, as we believe it will cause them to repudiate him even should he be the nominee of the Charleston Convention."

The Ohio papers announce that Mr. DOUGLAS will speak at Columbus on Wednesday, Sept. 7, and at Cincinnati on the following evening. The place and time of the meetings are announced by the "Democratic State Central Committee," under the signature of GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Chairman.

Letter from State Prison Inspector Bailey.

Mr. BAILEY, State Prison Inspector, writes to the Albany *Evening Journal*:

CLINTON PRISON, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1859.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

GENTLEMEN: You will allow me a space in your paper to say I am not a candidate for renomination as Inspector of State Prisons. I deem it proper to make this announcement in advance of the meeting of the Republican State Convention, that persons kindly disposed towards me may have time to fix their attention on another to fill the office now held by me. I have a consciousness that I have sought to discharge the difficult and embarrassing duties of Inspector of Prisons according to the best of my ability, but how well I have succeeded is not for me to say. I may, however, say that I consider the prisons at the present time under honest and efficient managers, and, if the present agents can be retained in their places, at no distant day our prisons will cease to be a burden on the State Treasury.

I am thankful to the 269,000 Republican electors who in 1856 saw proper to invest me with a little "brief authority," but I shall, nevertheless, go into the retirement of private life without casting one "longing, lingering look behind."

I am yours, &c., W. BAILEY.

AURORAL PHENOMENA.

Remarkable Effect of the Aurora Upon the Telegraph Wires.

The Aurora which occurred on Thursday night produced effects much more remarkable than those of the previous Sunday night. The auroral currents were sufficiently powerful on Thursday to enable the telegraphic operators at Portland to transmit messages to Boston without resorting to the use of the batteries; and similar phenomena were observed at Pittsburgh. A series of experiments upon this curious electrical condition was instituted at the Boston office. The results are noticed in the Boston papers, which publish the following statements from the operators:

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, No. 31 State-street, }
Boston, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859. }

We have experienced, this morning, a remarkable manifestation of magnetical influence on the wires running in all directions from this office, arising, doubtless, from a magnetic storm, which, were it night, would present a magnificent display of the Aurora. We observed the influence upon the lines at the time of commencing business—8 o'clock—and it continued so strong up to 9½ as to prevent any business being done, excepting *by throwing off the batteries at each end of the line and working by the atmospheric current entirely!* Several dispatches were in this way received from Portland, Me., as well as over the line between South Braintree and Fall River, where they cut the batteries off, and worked for some time with the current from the magnetic storm. The waves were longer than I have ever seen them before, lasting sometimes over a minute; but the same peculiarities of changing of the poles was observed. At about 10 o'clock the storm partially subsided so as to enable the lines to resume the use of their batteries; but up to the present time—11 A. M.—the lines are still affected. P.

The same night the following conversation took place between the operators at the Boston and Portland offices:

"*Boston* (to Portland operator)—'Please cut off your battery entirely from the line for fifteen minutes.'

Portland—'Will do so. It is now disconnected.'

Boston—'Mine is also disconnected, and we are working with the auroral current. How do you receive my writing?'

Portland—'Better than with our batteries on. Current comes and goes gradually.'

Boston—'My current is very strong at times, and we can work better without batteries, as the Aurora seems to neutralize and augment our batteries alternately, making the current too strong at times for our Relay magnets. Suppose we work without batteries while we are affected by this trouble?'

Portland—'Very well. Shall I go ahead with business?'

Boston—'Yes. Go ahead.'"

The Boston *Atlas*, alluding to this circumstance, adds that "the wire was worked for about two hours without the usual batteries, on the auroral current, working better, as the operators state, than with the batteries connected. The current varied, increasing and decreasing alternately, but, by graduating the current adjuster, a sufficiently steady effect was produced to work the line with but little interruption."

The Washington *States* understands that Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, is devoting special attention to these phenomena, with a view of deciding by experiment and observation the scientific questions now disputed by *savans*.

After the brilliant auroral display of last Sunday, dispatches were forwarded by Mr. LOVATT, Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company in this City, to the operators of the principal offices of the line, requesting information of the effects of the phenomena. Answers have been received from seven different offices, viz.: Washington, Baltimore, New York, Bridgeport, Worcester, Boston and Portland.

Apart from the interest which these letters have for the general reader, they furnish facts of importance to those who look at the phenomena from a scientific point of view. Mr. FRED. W. ROYCE, the operator

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Slosson.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES IN COURT.

Abraham C. Dayton vs. *George Wilkes.*—This was the return of the order to show cause why a permanent injunction should not issue restraining the defendant from interfering with the paper called *Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

The papers of the plaintiff set forth that the defendant has seized the subscription books of the concern, has notified all contributors to address all communications to him personally and is about to start another sporting paper, entitled "*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times;*" and that such a course will deprive the plaintiff of all benefits accruing to him from his interest in the paper. The plaintiff states that his interest in the paper was purchased of one J. B. Devoe, for $5,500; that at the time he purchased of Devoe, the latter was a partner of Wilkes in publishing the *Spirit.*

Wilkes, the defendant, denies that he has any interest in the paper, and avers that he sold his whole right and title on the 11th of June last to one George Andrews; that at that time Andrews engaged him to conduct the paper for a fixed salary, which he did until August last, when his connection with the paper ceased by mutual consent. He also alleges that Dayton has no interest in the paper, and says that the Hon. Theodore E. Tomlinson is sole proprietor thereof.

Wilkes admits that he is about to start a new sporting paper, which he claims he has a right to do, but denies that he has seized the subscription books or other papers of the concern, with any intent to appropriate or use them in his new enterprise. The order was debated at some length by counsel on either side, counsel for defance, Mr. Ex-Recorder Smith, contending that the Court could not make an order enjoining his client from publishing a paper, as the order granting a temporary injunction restrained Wilkes from publishing a *Porter's Spirit* or *any other* paper. Judge Slosson adjourned the further hearing of the matter until to-day (Monday.)

The contest is creating quite a stir among the sporting classes, and quite a number of them, the friends of the parties, were in Court, each willing to bet his money, hat or boots, that his friend would be victor upon final decision.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

MOTION TO VACATE—ARREST MUST BE MADE BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Geo. K. Roberts vs. *John W. Carter.*—Ingraham, J.—On July 22, 1857, an order of arrest was granted, and the defendant was arrested in December last. He gave bail and the sureties justified.

On Aug. 3, 1857, judgment was perfected, and on appeal the judgment was affirmed in December, 1858. The defendant was afterward arrested on execution against his person. He now moves for an order vacating the arrest.

As the law was at the time of the arrest, the defendant could not make this motion before the justification of bail had taken place. (Sec. 204 of Code; 12 How., 519.) If there had been no bail put in, he might have made the motion before he was charged in execution. (8 How., 213; 12 How., 198.)

Since the act of 1848, amending the Code, this section has been altered so as to substitute the word "judgment" in place of the justification of the bail, and the motion to vacate the order of arrest can only be made now before judgment. As this motion is made long after judgment was entered, it cannot be granted. Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Lewis Rathbone vs. *Henry M. Morris.*—Motion to supersede execution and levy denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Catharine Auld vs. *John R. Auld.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 18 bbls. Ashes; 12,170 bbls. Flour; 3,464 bushels Wheat; 400 bushels Rye; 28,052 bushels Oats; 1,600 bushels Malt, and 103 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 75 bbls. Pots, at $5 50@$5 56½; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,558 bbls., including 1,206 bbls. Pots, and 352 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia of 150 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28@$29 ₱ ton.

BRICKS—The receipts have been in excess of the sales, and stocks are increasing, yet prices exhibit no important alteration.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,100 bags Rio, on terms not ascertained; 115 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; and 2,200 bags St. Domingo and Genaives at 11¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Sales 100 bags St. Domingo, in bond, for export, at about 7c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal. Only 300 bales were disposed of to-day. The *Shipping List* states that after a careful examination, the stock of Cotton in this port, Aug. 31, was ascertained to be 43,452 bales, as follows: On hand, unsold, 35,278 bales; sold, but not delivered, 3,718 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 4,456 bales: total, 43,452 bales. It will be seen by the statement below, that Spinners took 223,081 bales from this port during the year ending 31st ult., against 196,170 bales last year, and 225,825 year before; or, 4,290 bales per week this year, against 3,773 last year, thus:

Stock, Aug. 31, 1858, bales	25,942
Received since, bales	434,051
Making a supply of	459,993
Deduct—	
Export to Foreign Ports	193,460
Stock, Aug. 31, 1859	43,452—236 912
Leaving for consumption, bales	223,081

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION.

	Bales.		Bales.
1858-59	4,296	1852-53	3,484
1857-58	3,773	1851-52	3,724
1856-57	4,343	1850-51	2,636
1855-56	3,758	1849-50	3,066
1854-55	4,062	1848-49	3,040
1853-54	3,082	1847-48	3,070

The quantity taken from this port for consumption the past year, shows an excess over the quantity taken in 1857-58, of nearly 10 bales per week, and an increase over any previous year, with the exception of 1856-7.

EARTHENWARE—Stocks are heavy and oppressive; prices favor buyers. The demand is restricted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite heavy to-day for most kinds of Flour. State brands are not abundant and are held with most firmness, being in fair request. Western Flour, however, is generally plenty and in rather limited demand at lower and declining prices. We have heard of sales of 6 650 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $3 95@$4 20 for old, and $4 25@$4 40 for new; extra do. at $4 40@$4 70 for old, and $4 75@$4 90 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $3 90@$4 30; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 30@$5 70; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 35@$5 85; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 75@$5 for poor to good old, and $5@$5 25 for ordinary to choice new ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@ 3 90
Standard Superfine State	3 95@ 4 40
Extra State	4 40@ 4 90
Standard Superfine Western	3 90@ 4 30
Extra Wisconsin	4 30@ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 5 85
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 75@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 75@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 30@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 40@ 6 75
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 50@ 7 00

Southern Flour is abundant and lower, yet not very brisk. Sales have been reported since our last of 2 100 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City, ₱ bbl. About 150 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are inquired for at $19 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very lightly dealt in, the prices generally claimed by holders being above the limits of the principal buyers. Sales have been confined to about 7,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime new White Kentucky, at $1 38@$1 50; poor to good new White Southern, at $1 30@$1 40; and fair new Red Southern, at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet. The available supply is limited, there being none afloat unsold. Lots in store are stiffly held. The demand is moderate; sales have been reported of only 15,000 bushels at 80c. for old mixed Western, and 81c.@82c. for new mixed do. ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy including Canada at 38c.@40c.; Western, 35c.@39c.; State, 35c.@36c. for old, and 40c.@42c. for new; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues in slack demand at previous quotations.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Sept 1:

	1858.	1859
American, undressed—bales	302	773
American, dressed—bales	322	904
Manila—bales	20,118	10,891
Other foreign—bales	1,618	2,197
Total bales	22,360	14,765
Russian—tons	183	210

HIDES—The week's business in this line has been more active, and prices of Dry Hides have advanced slightly. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. state that "importers are firm in their views, and are quite indifferent about selling, being confident of obtaining better prices within thirty days. The continued light receipts, and favorable advices from all the European markets, stimulate importers to advance their pretensions. Common Hides are in meagre supply, while the stock of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande is large. The low prices ruling for Leather does not inspire tanners with much confidence to operate largely, and unless an advance should take place in the manufactured article the trade will purchase Hides only to supply their most pressing wants. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Receipts during the week have been 36 645 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 18,336 Dry and 3,669 Salted Buenos Ayres, ex. *B. F. Nash* and *Seneca*; 8,157 Bissau and Gambia, ex. *Falmouth*; 238 Port-au-Platte, &c., and 225 West Indies, and 3,524 from Coastwise ports, as follows: 657 Texas, 945 New-Orleans, and 1 922 from neighboring ports. Total, 34 159 Hides. Import for the month of August has been 136,400 Foreign, and 26,453 Coastwise. Total, 162 853 hides. Sales during the week have been 38,700 hides, as follows: 2,200 dry Buenos Ayres, to go to Philadelphia, 22@23½ lbs., at 27c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent. usual selection; 650 dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs. at 26½c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent. usual selection; 2,478 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 26½c., 6 months usual selection; 3,000 dry Buenos Ayres, part to go to Canada, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 dry Cordova, 23 lbs., at 26½c., less 4 ₱ cent.; 5,963 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., on private terms; 4,500 dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,100 dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., at 24c., 6 months rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 23c., 6 months rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, 22 lbs., at 23½c., 6 month rejecting bad hides; 2,325 dry Texas, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,228 dry salted Maranham, 27 lbs., at 17c., 6 months usual selection; 1,300 dry Port-au-Platte, 18 lbs., at 16½c., 6 months as they run; 432 dry Central American, 20 lbs., at 22¾c., 6 months usual selection; 300 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., at 17c., 6 months rejecting bad hides; 600 dry salted Chili, 32 lbs., on private terms.

IRON—Has been in moderate request, at unchanged quotations. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 2 000 tons Anthracite Pig, at $23 50 for No. 1, $22@$22 50 for No. 2, $19 25@$20 for No. 3; also 1,500 tons Foreign Iron, at $21; and a lot of Charcoal Blooms, at $65 ₱ ton, all 6 months' credit.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Our market displays no new features. Both receipts and sales continue large. Prices are still depressed, and the demand is languid. The low rates obtained for the manufactured article will certainly not justify tanners to make investments in hides, unless it be to supply their most urgent necessities. Oak Sole—We have a fair demand, and steady sales at firm prices. The supply is hardly in excess of the demand. Upper in the Rough—A moderate business doing, at low rates for all descriptions; prices, however, are steady, and seem to have reached their lowest point. Finished Stock—Supply quite large; demand somewhat improved. Boots and Shoes—Southern business prospering. Western trade insignificant. Local demand satisfactory. Well made goods, attractive style, have generally found buyers at fair prices. The surplus stock includes a large quantity of Leather wastefully put together, and spoilt in manufacturers' hands; of such are many o the goods that do not realize cost."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@42c; 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c.; 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovada at 25c.; and 15 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 21c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in limited request, including common, at $1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. About 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold at 45c.@46c., ₱ gallon, chiefly within the range.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and is now quoted at $14 87@$14 93 for Mess, and $10 62½@10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 2,000 bbls. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is saleable and firm. Sales to-day 650 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet and languid; sales 120 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 25@$12 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 75@$7 25 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 16c.@21c. for State: 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 5½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 80 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, Sept. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Carolina, casks	4,382	5,043
East India, bags	253	

The foregoing statement, prepared for us by Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co., was accidentally omitted this morning.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Prime Timothy attracts more attention, mainly at $2 75 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is now held at $1 60 ₱ bushel, with a fair inquiry.

SKINS—Sales, during the week, have been confined to 56 bales Tampico Goat, chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ₱ lb., 6 months credit; with 1,600 lbs. Maracaibo and Campeachy Deer, on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day, sales having been made of only 258 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6c., but including some very inferior at extremely low rates; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¼c.; and 200 hhds. Melado, on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 6 000 lbs. at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in good request, and is quite firm.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 180 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, today, 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 35s.; and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For Hamburgh, by steamer, 1,000 bags Coffee at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 200 tcs. Honey at 3c. ₱ gallon; 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 9d.; and 25 tons Measurement Goods at 40s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: French ship *Ville Dieppe*, 1 000 tons, now at Baltimore, to Hong Kong and Shanghae, at a round sum; a schooner, 270 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Port au Platt, thence to Bremen, Tobacco, £6; brig Sutton, 196 tons, 1,400 bbls. Resin, to Genoa, $1 500, and back from Palermo to Messina, to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, $1,700; a schooner, 250 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Port au Prince, Lumber, $13 50, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; a bark, 300 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads for orders, Guano, $4; a bark, 350 tons, from Pensacola to Havana, Lumber, $10; a schooner, 140 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward Island, $13; a brig, 250 tons, to Cardenas and back, $2,000; a schooner to San Juan, Nic., and back, $450; one 118 tons, to a Windward Island and back, $1,000. California Freights were never duller than at present, and the present aspect of the market is truly discouraging—extreme rates are 25c.@30c., but 27½c. is about the mark for best ships, except those just closing up, which demand 30c. Six ships left Atlantic ports in August—two from Boston, the *Huntsville* and *T. Magoun*—and four from New-York, the *Emily Farnum*, *Talisman*, *Don Quixotte* and *West Wind*. The recent large arrivals at San Francisco and downward tendency of prices have almost caused a cessation of shipments thither. The *Malay* cleared yesterday, and the *Black Hawk* will be full in a few days. The *Good Hope*, in Coleman's line, has 400 tons coal at $12, 150 tons Government freight at ¾c. ₱ lb. and 25c. ₱ foot; other weight, ¾c.@¾c., and 25,000@30,000 feet measurement at 25c.

Personal.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18 1859:

New-York.	
G. N. Cleaveland,	Dr W. P. Thornton,
H. H. Portor,	A. Pendleton,
A. H. Laflin,	C. Bates,
C. Wiley,	C. & J. K. Moore,
J. J. Stilling,	C. C Ichton, Jr.,
E. Daws,	J. Crichton,
Sidney Corbett,	W. Abbey,
C. H. Mitchell and wife,	W. S. Dodge,
H. T. Capen and wife,	S. W. Johnson,
Loring Andrews and family	C. Rawson,
J. B. Andrews,	B. Brawnell,
W. P. Daughty,	J. H. Miller,
W. F. Grinnell and wife,	O. Crittenden,
Miss E. Grinnell,	A. Hardy,
J. McCracken and wife,	Pennsylvania.
Wm. Leopold,	T. Balch.
A. P. Cran,	Maryland.
J. M. Bailey,	H. F. Jackson and family.
Wm. H. Allen,	R. Winans and wife.
J. C Woodward and wife,	Massachusetts.
E. W. Buffain,	S. Warner.
S. French and family,	Virginia.
W. H. Ash,	H. L. Kent.
A. Corbyn,	California.
Misses Mary,	J. Pullman.
Ohio.	Illinois.
E. Kinsey,	J. W. Laflin.

A letter from Zurich says: "The Duchess-Regent of Parma has for the last month been residing in a delightful cottage near Rapperschwyl, a small town in the canton of St. Gall, and commanding a view of the Lake of Zurich. At a grand federal rifle match which has just taken place here, the Duchess not only accepted the invitation of the inhabitants to be present, but generously increased the number of prizes to be awarded to the successful shots. She has her four children residing with her.

Lieut. Beale, who returned to his home at Chester, Penn., on Monday, Aug. 29, has been absent ten months, during which time he has opened 1,400 miles of wagon road and traveled about 3,000 miles. He reports an abundance of wood and water west of Albuquerque, and says there is a dividing ridge between the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic, so easy of ascent and so free from obstruction as to be traversable in fifteen minutes.

Mayor Prentice, of Norwich, Ct., has received a letter from a Brenenman in New-York, offering to "ascend and descend, by a ball a broad plank fifty feet, besides other performances," on the day of the bi-centennial celebration, for $50. His offer is under consideration.

The *Akhbar* mentions that a few days since a European Jewess was buried at Blidah who had attained her 107th year. The same journal states that centenarians are by no means uncommon among the natives, and an inhabitant of the Mitidja now living pretends to have reached 120.

The Boston *Journal* learns that Geo. R. Russell, Esq., experienced a severe paralytic shock last week, and is now lying ill at his residence in West Roxbury, though sanguine hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The Alton (Ill.) *Courier* states that a portrait of Esther Johnson, the "Stella" of Dean Swift, can be seen in a book store in that city, and adds that its authenticity is beyond all question.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Mass., is spoken of as the probable successor of Horace Mann in the Presidency of Antioch College.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has dammed a creek in East Bridgeport, Conn., and formed a lake forty acres in area, for which the citizens praise him.

Mrs. Ann Chase, the heroine of Tampico, who distinguished herself in the Mexican war, is in Boston upon a short visit.

The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell and Susan B. Anthony are lecturing at present in the northern part of this State.

The O'Brien chair, manufactured in Cincinnati, has been forwarded to Catmoyle.

Mme. Anna Bishop has returned to New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE'

Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of

SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.

ALSO,

Buson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.

all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICE OF "PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES" is temporarily removed from Appleton's Building to No 24 Ann-st. All letters must be addressed—*Editor of Porter's Spirit of the Times*, at that number. A. C. DAYTON,

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

At Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth av.

One door below 14th-st.

We are now opening NEW GOODS for our FALL TRADE, as follows:

Every variety and style of LADIES' CLOAKS, SACKS &c., made in the best manner.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of RICH LACES, VEILS, REAL LACE COLLARS, SLEEVES, SETS, &c.

FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERED BANDS, and TRIMMINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS, &c.

Job lots, of FRENCH and SCOTCH COLLARS, from auction, at half the cost of importation.

Our usual splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES,' CHILD'S and GENT'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY and GLOVES,

THE BEST ON THE AVENUE!

BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES, our own importation, 65 cents!

A full line of LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. LINENS and TABLE LINENS. Best makes MUSLINS and FINE FLANNELS adapted to the best trade.

EVERY VARIETY OF RIBBONS,

New styles DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, in great variety.

Our usual SPLENDID VARIETY of FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c.

N. B.—Ladies' Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, Ladies' Underlinen, Tucked Skirts, Linen, Shirt-fronts, Mourning Goods, Lace Goods, &c., made to order in the best manner.

R. H. MACY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,

ON

MONDAY, Sept. 5,

THEIR

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SILKS and SILK ROBES,
SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,
PRINTED CASHMERES and M. DELAINES,
EMBROIDERIES and LACES,
MERINOES and CASHMERES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS and PLAIDS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.

All of these goods have been selected with great care, FOR THE CITY RETAIL TRADE,

AND

FOR BEAUTY AND NOVELTY

CANNOT BE SURPASSED!

Citizens and strangers are invited to examine before purchasing.

CANAL, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.

FALL EXPOSITION.

At retail,

BLACK BOMBAZINES, BLACK MERINOS,
ALAPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, CRAPES,
POPLINS, CALICOES,
OTTOMAN VELOARTE, etc.

This stock will be found complete, and for variety and novelty, cannot be excelled.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CUMMING,

SIMPSON &

ARMSTRONG

Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS AND

WHITE GOODS,

of their own importation and from the late auction sales.

Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.

THREE THOUSAND PAIRS,

From $3 to $50.

ALSO,

DRAPERY, MUSLINS and VESTIBULE LACES.

These are the

RICHEST and CHEAPEST CURTAINS

Ever offered in this market.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer st.

CHEAP SILKS

FROM AUCTION,

At retail on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

280 PIECES RICH NEW FALL SILKS

At $1 per yard, really handsome and unquestionably the best goods ever offered at that price.

Examine and Judge.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES

AND CLOAKS,

FOR EARLY FALL WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

NO. 473 BROADWAY.

PLAIN and STRIPE CLOTH SACQUES, $6 each.

291 LACE CURTAINS, 291

ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

291 KELTY BROS. & LUM, 291

Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway and 88½ Leonard-st., Are now receiving

Their new stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, Selected particularly for their retail trade.

NAPKINS in great variety of prices and patterns.

TABLE DAMASKS all prices and widths.

10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, super bleach and make, for our City trade.

TOWELINGS in every variety imported.

TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes

DIAPERS, Scotch and real Russia.

ALSO:

Welsh, Patent Unshrinkable and Domestic FLANNELS

English and American BLANKETS.

Embossed and Printed

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

QUILTS.

And all the best make of

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Our styles of

SHIRTING LINENS are still unsurpassed.

The attention of housekeepers is particularly invited, as our stocks contain everything required in the housekeeping line, and imported especially for our own trade.

FIRE!

FIRE!! FIRE!!!

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

WET AND BURNED GOODS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Although the store has been crowded to its utmost capacity and all served who could be waited upon, there is still a balance remaining on hand, and

THE SALE MUST BE CONTINUED UNTIL ALL IS SOLD.

The balance referred to comprises dress goods of all kinds, damasks, linens, shirting and sheeting muslins, blankets, counterpanes, towels, diapers,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

MANTILLAS, &c., &c.

Such an opportunity as this for procuring cheap dry goods seldom occurs.

For the Companies.

W. R. ROBERTS,

No. 252 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS

At Retail.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway and No 88½ Leonard-st.,

Are now exhibiting

BROCATELS LAMPASSEDES,

TAPESTRIES, BROCADES,

REPS, Printed and Plain,

SATIN DELAINES,

Entirely new designs and colors for this Fall.

Brocatel, Brocade and Tapestry Curtains,

With borderings woven on

Very rich patterns, new and confined

Exclusively to us.

And the usual assortment of

Lace and Muslin Curtains,

Chintzes.

Plushes, Damasks, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Will open on

MONDAY, Sept. 5,

500 PIECES RICH SILKS,

At $1 per yard,

Purchased at the late large Auction Sales, greatly below their value

Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

NEW FALL SILKS

AT LESS THAN COST.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have been able to purchase a large lot of Silks at much below the cost of importation, and can thus offer great bargains in all the newest styles.

No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have a splendid stock of REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS, comprising the richest and greatest variety ever offered in this City, including a large invoice purchased in London, at the late India auction sales, greatly below former prices,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

COTTON YARN, COTTON YARN—BLEACHed and Colored, of various Nos. Wick, Twines, Carpet Warp, Shoe Thread, Chandler's Wick, 3, 4 and 5 threads, Cotton Batting, Black and White Waddings, very heavy, sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Cap makers, clothiers and furriers, and all those in the habit of using any of the above goods, are respectfully invited to call on THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 45 Vesey-st.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, satinets, blankets, flannels, prints, plaids, de laines, fine Irish linens, table cloths, linen handkerchiefs, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathsrine-st.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-st., would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally, to their new and elegant stock of rich silks, shawls and dress goods, ready on Monday, Sept. 5,

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

OF

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT RETAIL.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL,

AN EXTENSIVE, RICH AND ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW FALL SILKS,

AND

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:

MOURNING GOODS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHS, VESTINGS,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

S., A. & Co. have pleasure in calling attention to their present FALL STOCK, which has been carefully selected in Europe, especially for their

CITY RETAIL TRADE,

embracing an extensive assortment of NOVELTIES that cannot be found in any other house, thus offering a choice to Citizens and Strangers visiting the City, unsurpassed in variety of style, richness, elegance, or lowness of price.

N. B.—A Magnificent Stock of

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

We solicit an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 Broadway.

NOTICE

TO

SKIRT DEALERS.

L. A. OSBORN,

LATE

OSBORN & VINCENT,

NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED

PATENT IMPERIAL

EXTENSION SKIRT,

UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,

being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.

THE IMPERIAL SKIRT

having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.

Parties are also invited to examine our NEW

CHAMPION SKIRT,

which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.

Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,

L. A. OSBORN,

No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

DRY GOODS DEALERS,

We have purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of

KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,

which, together with the celebrated

WARRENS

AND

WAMSUTTAS,

in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE,

FOR CASH OR ON TIME,

AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.

New-York.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND WINDOW SHADES.

FERGUSON BROTHERS,

No. 351 Broadway,

Have in store, and are constantly receiving Satin Delaines, English and German Damasks, Brocatels, Reps, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Table Oil-Cloths, Gimps, Tassels, Buff, Blue, Green and White Hollands, Gilt Cornices, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest prices and most favorable terms. Also, Window Shades in every variety, of our own manufacture, to which we would invite particular attention, as being superior and cheaper than any in the market.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Ballard Vale, Saxony, Welsh, and other flannels.

York Mills, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, and other Shirtings.

Also, a full line of

LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELLINGS, SHEETINGS, DRAPERIES, QUILTS, &c., &c.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

NO. 473 BROADWAY.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED and POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS,

Marked down to half the usual prices.

An INVOICE OF POINT LACE COLLARS—JUST OPENED,

Which we are selling very low,

BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

NO. 473 BROADWAY.

NEW CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE RECEIVING their fall importation of ROYAL AXMINSTER and VELVET CARPET, in one piece and by the yard,

Also,

AUBUSSON, MOQUETS, ROYAL WILTON, TAPESTRY VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINED CARPETS,

The manufacture of John Crossley & Sons, Templeton, and others, all of which we offer at old prices, notwithstanding the advance in Europe.

COCOA MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTS, &c., &c

Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

LACES & EMBROIDERIES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, MONDAY, Sept. 5, A superb assortment of

REAL BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, and POINT APPLIQUE LACES, including all the latest novelties in COLLARS and SETS, FLOUNCES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, &c., &c., &c.

Their assortment of fine French EMBROIDERIES

is complete in style and price.

Also,

SUPERB BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. call the attention of their customers to their large assortment of Irish Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings,

Damasks, by the yard,

Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towellings, Table and Piano Covers, Dimities,

English and American Long-Cloths,

Brilliantes, Muslins, Plain and Checked Cambrics,

Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c., &c.

With every article in the housekeeping line, at prices to command a popular trade.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH CARPETS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES	90c to $1 00
ENGLISH INGRAIN	70c.
SUPERFINE DO.	5s. 6d.
GOOD INGRAIN	2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL CLOTHS	2s. 6d

ALL NEW GOODS OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

B. BEATTY'S,

No 84th-av., Near the Cooper Institute.

EXAMINE, COMPARE AND JUDGE.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, Will open on Monday, Sept 5, 1859, his Fall importation of rich ribbons and uncut velvets, fancy bonnet materials, silk velvets. Also, an elegant stock of dress trimmings, comprising an assortment which for beauty, variety and moderate prices are

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—House and Home.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Asphodel—The Prima Donna—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—Bubert the Foundling—Jocko—The Mutineers—The Knave of Hearts.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—The Orange Girl of Venice—The Four Lovers.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Rosina Meadows—The New-York Mechanic—The Light-Fingered Clown.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Musical Soiree and Military Concert.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Entertainment by Wood's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to morrow, September 6, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 o'clock to go by steamboat.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 24th ult., with European advices four days later, passed Cape Race on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. (as stated by the dispatch, though the date is probably wrong,) and will reach this port on Tuesday or Wednesday. No political news is telegraphed. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported dull, though with unchanged quotations. Breadstuffs were tending downward. Provisions were heavy. Consols on the 23d were quoted at 95½@95⅝ for both money and account. The telegraph line between Quebec and Further Point was down last night, and we are consequently without any intelligence relative to the *North Briton*, due from Liverpool, which port she left on the 24th ult.

The steamer *Bremen*, of the Bremen line, left here on Saturday, for Bremen *via* Southampton. She carried out 121 passengers, among whom were Mr. Nicholson, the United States Consul at Tunis, and his family. The *Bremen* had but $1,500 in specie on freight. It has been rumored, though no announcement has been made in reference to the matter, that this line of steamers has been suspended, or is to be, and that two of the ships of the Hamburg and New-York line of steamers are to be withdrawn.

The Overland Mail arrived at St. Louis on Friday, bringing news from California, Oregon, Carson Valley and the Fraser River region. The Mail left San Francisco on the 12th ult. From Victoria we learn that the Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the main land, claimed by our Government as a part of Washington Territory, had been taken possession of by Gen. Harney, who had placed upon it a small body of United States troops. Gov. Douglass had issued a protest, and had sent armed vessels and troops there, but it was believed that the matter would be compromised by a joint occupancy of the Island, until the two Governments could take action in the matter. The mining news from Fraser River is more encouraging. The Indian troubles continue. A battle had been fought between fifty troops under Maj. Armistead and four hundred Mojaves, in which about fifty of the latter were killed. The loss of the troops is not stated. The Paloz Indians in Oregon are stated to be harrassing Lieut. Mullen's wagon-road expedition. The citizens of Carson Valley have declared themselves detached from Utah, and have framed a Constitution for a Provisional Government, naming their Territory Nevada. Political affairs were in a very excited state in California.

A rumor reaches us from Arizona, through the correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*, that the States of Sonora and Chihuahua have declared their independence of Mexico, with Gov. Peschiera at the head of affairs. Peschiera is stated to have materially increased his army, and to have recently received large supplies of cannon and ammunition.

No compromise has yet been effected between the Michigan Southern Railroad Company and its employes, and during the pending negotiations, no trains are allowed to run. The sympathies of the citizens of Laporte are stated to be with the strikers.

Yesterday was an exceedingly fine day for the season, and the numerous City churches which had been closed for repairs and cleaning during the hot weather were again opened for worship, and in the majority of them their pastors officiated in the pulpit. The churches were generally well filled.

An unusual degree of activity prevails in the construction of new stores on a magnificent scale on Broadway. We publish this morning an account of some of the more remarkable of these City improvements.

There was a meeting on Saturday at the Broadway Bank of friends of the late Horace Mann, President of the Antioch College, when a resolution was passed to call a public meeting and appoint an orator to make an address on the life and labors of Mr. Mann. Richard Warren, Esq., President of the Board of Education, presided on the occasion.

Zion Church, Murray Hill, was reopened yesterday for religious services. The new rector, the Rt. Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., officiated and preached the sermon. The church is said to be in a highly prosperous condition.

Martin Ryan, the old man who is alleged to have been struck in the head with an axe at the tenement house No. 174 East Thirty-second-street, by a man named John Allison, during a row which occurred between the latter and Henry Ryan, a son of deceased, died on Friday night at Bellevue Hospital. The dispute grew out of a quarrel among the women of the families about the clothes lines. Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict against Allison, upon which he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Edward Kelly, who was shot in a saloon on the corner of Whitehall and Bridge streets, on the 31st, by John Hays, died at the [illegible] Hospital, on Saturday. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict implicating Hays, and he was locked up. He says he shot Kelly in self defence.

The inquest held on Saturday on the body of the man killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler, and destruction of the building, in Goerck-street, resulted in a verdict to the effect that the explosion was purely accidental. The opinion of the engineers who were called on to testify was that the water had been allowed to get too low, and that the foaming in the boiler deceived the engineer. The other persons injured are doing well with the excepton of the one most seriously injured. It is thought he cannot recover.

A delegation from the laborers employed in the public stores in this City, waited upon Secretary Cobb at the Custom-house, on Saturday, and thanked him for having secured to them a continuance of employment, under the contract system, which takes effect to-day.

The weekly report of the City Inspector continues to exhibit a decrease in the bills of mortality, which shows a most gratifying condition of the public health. The whole number of deaths was 581, being a decrease of 51 in the report of the week previous. Of the whole number, 403 were of the age of ten years and under. There were nine deaths from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 463 were natives of the United States, 73 of Ireland, 20 of Germany, and the others of various foreign countries.

On Saturday, business was generally inactive. Cotton was dull. Flour, Wheat and Corn were lightly dealt in. Provisions were in demand. Mess Pork was dearer. Coffee was in fair request. Sugars and Molasses were moderately inquired for. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important. There were 566 vessels of all classes in port.

The Italian War and its Fruits.

There has been one gain achieved by the campaign in Italy, which, if nothing else follows, one can hardly help setting down as worth a good deal of bloodshed and a great many lives. Lombardy contains, at a moderate calculation, 3,000,000 of people—or a population equal to that of the United States when they asserted their independence of English rule; not Turks, Croats, Wallachians, Hindoos, or any other semi-barbarians, but a highly-cultivated, sensitive race, in possession of an old civilization, and of a literary and artistic fame greater than that of any nation in Europe. To such a people the liberty of speech and of the Press, and liberty of worship, are blessings fully as valuable as exemption from the lash would be to men more coarsely organized and less highly gifted. One of the results of a long course of civilization is the conversion of luxuries into necessities. What the Russian serf feels to be no degradation at all, the Frenchman or Italian writhes under. It must not be forgotten, however, that there is another side to the picture, and that if culture and refinement open up new sources of enjoyment they create new risks of suffering. The yoke of Austria sits with very different weight on the shoulders of a Croat and on those of a Lombard. The one is alive to a thousand pleasures of which the other has no idea; but every pleasure has its corresponding pain.

On what higher ground can we of America base our claims to the privileges of writing and speaking our mind freely on public affairs, and of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own conscience, than upon our capacity really to appreciate those privileges, and to employ them usefully to ourselves and to all the world? And in exact proportion to this capacity in any nation must be the national suffering under the deprivation of these inestimable rights.

The Italians of Lombardy have shown themselves as exquisitely sensitive on these vital points of a noble civilization as the people of England or America. Their kinsmen of Central Italy, led by the bearers of great historic names, that shine like stars in the social firmament forever, by Sforzas and Medicis, and Ricasolis, are even now demonstrating their possession of that rarest of national qualites, self-command, in the very crisis of a profound revolution. Upon such a people as this, the weight of Austrian despotism must have pressed with intolerable torture.

Liberty of speech, or of the Press, is a thing which has never been known in the Austrian Empire. Religious toleration, in a somewhat more restricted shape than that in which we possess it, existed until the concordat concluded between the present Emperor and the Pope, shortly after the accession of the former. Since that time it has disappeared, and the priests have received almost as complete power over public worship and the education of children as they exercise in Rome itself. As we have said, though this might be no calamity to the Croats or Tyrolese, it was torture to the Lombards, and was rendered all the more galling by the fact that men of the same race on the other side of the Ticino were in full enjoyment of the blessings which to them were denied. One of the first acts of Victor Emanuel since the annexation of Lombardy to his dominions, has been the extension, by a special decree, of free speech, free Press and free worship to his new subjects. In other words, three millions of people have, as one result of the late war in Italy, been placed in possession, not simply of a representative native Government, but of three distinct rights, in defence of one of which every able-bodied man in the United States would rise in arms, and fight to the last drop of his blood. Nobody who looks upon men as anything better than food for powder, and the property of a dynasty, can consider such an achievement as this insignificant.

Before, however, pronouncing upon the barrenness or fruitfulness of this war, it has to be compared with other wars. All wars are seemingly barren of results at the outset. The best and most justifiable of wars has always labored under the opprobrium of not accomplishing half what it promised. Moreover, it ought always to be remembered, in arguing upon the use or uselessness of fighting, that the good thus achieved is often remote, distributed over a whole century or several generations, while the evil inflicted is immediate and palpable. Wars are often entitled to the credit of prosperity, which comes to the light fifty years after the last shot has been fired. There is often a fallacy hidden in the phrase, "the blessings of peace." The peace to which we are in the habit of ascribing our wealth and happiness is often one of the direct results of war, and could have been purchased in no other way. For instance, it may safely be said that the liberty, power and glory which we in the United States enjoy to-day, are almost exclusively due to the war of the Revolution. If, as we believe, war is only justifiable when it increases the sum of human happiness—when it bestows on some portion of mankind increased facilities for self-development, increased opportunities for gratifying the legitimate aspirations of the human soul, then how many wars can fairly be called justifiable—how many fruitful in noble results?

Judged in this way, to go no further back, what did the War of the Succession do for mankind? What part of the human race was made by it wiser, happier or more comfortable? Above all, what did the wars waged by all the European Powers against the French revolution accomplish? What results did they achieve? To how many men did they furnish the means of being wiser, richer, or happier than they were before? When Waterloo had been fought and won, there was not a man in Europe who could say that that frightful sacrifice of life and treasure had increased his comfort and happiness, enlarged the boundaries of his knowledge, given him more liberty and more security. No man has been able since to follow his own bent, speak or write his thoughts, educate his children, cultivate his own nature, or pursue his business after his own fashion, and say sincerely, "I owe all this to the twenty years of hostilities against France maintained by England and her allies at the beginning of this century." Coming later down to the gigantic contest in the Crimea, and granting that the material results achieved by it have had a certain political importance, what are these compared to the results which in Lombardy alone have followed the great day of Solferino? What man of sense and honesty either in England or America will get up and say that the destruction of an arsenal is to be compared to the admission of three millions of souls to light and liberty, to the unloosing of their tongues, the untying of their hands, to the great blessing of "unlicensed printing," and of religious toleration? Nor is this harvest, great as it is, confined to those who will now reap it with delight. Generations yet unborn, millions on millions to whom Solferino will be but a name with Marathon and Salamis, will owe to the bloody days of last Summer's campaign almost everything which in their eyes will make life valuable. Those who profess to think that the war in Italy has been a barren war, take, it seems to us, widely different views of human happiness and human rights from those which obtained in the days of Hampden or of Washington.

Will the Conventions Touch the Canals?

The Republican State Convention meets on Tuesday next at Syracuse, and the Democrats at the same place precisely a week later. Neither party can afford to lose the State this Fall, as the *prestige* of victory for the Presidential campaign will reside with the party that conquers now. For this reason we have no fears but that each will name its best men for State officers, and, perhaps, select so admirable a ticket that good men who care nothing for parties may rejoice in the election of either. But what will the Conventions do about the Canal Question? Will the Republicans, who, from the hour of their birth, have been pledged to the Enlargement, venture to ignore it altogether, and allow the Democrats, who, by their latter-day professions, are pledged to the same policy, to run off with an easy victory by the cheap device of a resolution pronouncing against the sale of the Canals to a corporate monopoly? Or, will the Democrats venture to follow the example that the Republicans may possibly set them of keeping a tight mouth on the whole matter, and so give away to a third party the immense vote that the Canals can always summon in an emergency?

The author of the article in the *Merchants' Magazine*, which so adroitly labors to prepare the public mind for the policy that yet it neither avows nor hints at, is everywhere known to be a Republican. The *Atlas and Argus* published it entire, and called attention to it as a Republican document. When Gov. Morgan was nominated for the post which he has so admirably filled since January, 1859, his enemies widely circulated the rumor that he was in favor of selling the Canals, and many Canal men were induced to cast their votes for Judge Parker, on the ground that the Judge was a better friend of the Canals than his opponent. But Mr. Morgan's friends hastened to deny the damaging rumor. So that no longer since than last Fall both parties strove which should evince the highest devotion to the State's public works, which now a prominent Republican is decrying as having seen their best days, while the Democratic organs applaud the doctrine, and urge the corollary—Sell them and be rid of the incumbrance. Under these newly developed circumstances, the people will not fail to watch the Conventions, to learn where their friends meet and what they dare to do. Resolutions are cheap, but the lack of them may cost a great deal more than either party can afford to spend on the eve of a Presidential election.

Meanwhile the affectation of those who profess that there is no danger of any attempt to sell the canals is only less transparent than the supreme folly of the scheme itself. The prophecy of the late Gov. Bouck, written "freely and in confidence" to Mr. Ruggles in 1840, and now for the first time published by consent of his family, that "the usefulness of the Canal will be more and more apparent as time advances," was never more obviously meeting its fulfilment than now. All prospects indicate a large increase in 1859 upon the tonnage of 1858, and if the immense quantities of produce that are relying upon them for removal from the Lakes to the seaboard this year were turned over to competing lines, not all the Railroads of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Canada, with all their facilities for the transportation of freight, could fetch a fourth of it to market. What the railroads can move, they move faster; and of that portion that demands speed, the railroad will have the monopoly, until the enlargement is entirely completed and steam power takes the place of horse-power, by water as well as land, from Lake Erie to the Hudson. But draught horses are not deemed utterly useless because the breed of Eclipse is preferred on the avenues, nor has it generally been thought wise to fat all the oxen for beef because for light loads horses are the favorites. The canal is slower than the locomotive, but unless the West has got its growth it will do yeomen service yet for long years to come, and if decently managed, rapidly replenish the Treasury. What say the Conventions concerning it?

Parties and their Power.

Small thanks await any body of "free and independent electors" which presumes to distrust the predestined arrangements and foreordained balance of great political parties. The voter's right to his vote, in the popular apprehension, is like the soldier's right to his legs. So long as he marches in the ranks of his party, he is reputed an independent "high private," and holds his own feet in fee. But if he dare step aside to the right or the left, he instantly becomes an intriguing impostor, a bribed deserter, an immoral, corrupt and venal wretch, on whom no honest man can look without mingled tears and indignation. If any man can be found to treat such a being with even the show of kindness, it will probably be some disinterested supporter of the leading candidate whom it is thought probable the recalcitrant means to oppose. This angelic person will whisper to him an earnest adjuration not to "throw away his vote." The phrase is curious, although it be commonplace, and deserves a moment's consideration. What is "throwing away one's vote?"

According to the theory of our Government, every American voter is a morally responsible agent, who expresses in his vote at the polls a personal conviction in favor of those candidates or measures upon the fate whereof his action is to tell. If this theory be sound, a man can really "throw his vote away" only by voting against his own sense of duty, or without any sense of duty at all. If a man goes up to the ballot-box on election day with a ballot in his hand, and throws that ballot into the box at the suggestion or dictation of some friend or neighbor or partisan leader, he does assuredly "throw his vote away," because he deposits in the "palladium of our liberties," not the deliberate verdict of an accountable being, but simply a piece of paper on which other accountable beings have impressed their own wishes or desires, or mere business arrangements. All this flows from our Constitutional theory of government. In the practical experience of partisan political history, however, the whole matter has "suffered a sea-change." Partisan leaders look upon the ballots of their adherents just as military captains look upon the bayonets of their followers. The rulers of Europe, as Kossuth said of them in a phrase which has passed into history, were startled in 1848 to find that the "bayonets think." The rulers of American politics would be hardly less amazed to-day were they to find that the "ballots think." When the different chieftains review their forces at the beginning of a new campaign, such as we are now entering upon in New-York, they count as confidently upon the votes of the rank and file, and marshal their legions as calmly in their minds, as if they were so many Gyulais and Napoleons, preparing to dispute the possession of Lombardy. The least symptom of insubordination, the slightest indication that any number of voters intend to presume upon their action so far as to depert from the party programme in favor of certain objects which they themselves esteem of paramount immediate importance, is received with a shudder of martinet disgust, and a flush of military indignation. There are "traitors in the camp!" is the immediate cry. We make little in this country of mere phrases. Do we not, perhaps, make too little of them? Are we quite sure that the habitual use of images drawn from military life, with its necessary discipline, and its familiar despotism, has not really done something towards clouding the sense of their true political obligations and relations in the minds of the people? There are signs already in the political horizon of a new outburst of military amazement from the heads of the two great parties in this State, on the subject of the "Canal defections," with which both are threatened should they both think fit to ignore the question of the Canals in the approaching elections.

There are a good many men in New-York who still continue firmly to believe in our system of internal improvements; and these men are evidently preparing to show their faith by their ballots. They threaten to disregard all political arrangements which shall be made up without a reference to this, as they deem it, vital interest of the Commonwealth. Whatever the ultimate effect of this menace may be, its mere utterance, mildly and cautiously as it has been put forth, has drawn upon the devoted heads of those who make it, a most liberal shower of ridicule and reproach from the partisan organs.

It would be pleasant to be able to believe that these innovators in independence will have what the French would call the "courage of their creed;" but the history of the past is hardly such as to inspire the hope that the age of party servility in America is yet near its ending.

The "Canal men" may possibly venture to make selections from the list of candidates put before the people by the rival Conventions, but it is far more probable, we fear, that they will suffer themselves to be ground into insignificance between the upper millstone of the Republicans and the nether millstone of the Democracy.

Tammany's Pluck and the Plunder.

The pluck of Tammany is greatly to be admired. It has incense for its gods, but when its gods tamper with the spoils that it has been accustomed to enjoy, it grows itself incensed and talks up to their face with refreshing plainness and energy. During the past week Mr. Cobb has made this discovery to his mortification and annoyance. He came to town with the intention of transacting a little public business in a private way, instead of which he finds himself obliged to listen to the private griefs of each and every member of the Tammany General Committee in the most public way possible. Thursday night he felt disposed to a quiet sleep, but the Committee set thirty stalwart men with oboes, bassoons and all manner of instruments of brass to drive off sleep and pump out a speech of his exhausted Honor. Mr. Cobb concluded to face his dismal fate, confessed that he did not appreciate music, but hoped it was creditable, and made his bow. Next day the Tammany Committee set twenty-two of its most faithful representatives to worry the Secretary out of his intention to substitute the contract system for the prevailing method of doing business in the Bonded Warehouse. It was not a pleasant meeting, if we may judge from the reports furnished by those who took part in it, though several of our most noted municipal orators relieved themselves of a very oppressive afflatus, and the Secretary acquired an unusual amount of useful information on the occasion. District-Attorney Waterbury told the Secretary that some of the parties to whom this contract was to be given, (Senator Mather, John Cochran's law-partner James Craig, Wm. N. McIntyre and Francis M. Bixby are found to be the happy men,) "were notoriously jobbers, and their conduct as jobbers had even been the subject of public investigation. Thomas Byrnes told him that "the management of the Custom-house was neither creditable to the Administration nor beneficial to the party"—which Thomas no doubt considered a far more grievous offence against good morals. Bryan McCahill is said to have "given a lively turn to the discussion by some very plain and vigorous denunciations of the project," but as Bryan's remarks seem to have been spontaneous, and entirely extemporaneous, his brilliant burst is lost to posterity and the national reading books. Mr. Cobb withstood this storm of eloquence as well as he could, and declined to be converted, for the very good reason that the contract was signed before he left Washington, and the bonds of the contractors already accepted, upon which information the more excitable of the twenty-two took it out in cursing, and went home to make the best of it.

Mr. Cobb's intention no doubt was creditable, and there is reason to hope that the Government will save something by his reform, seeing that what has cost them $200,000 a year heretofore, the contractors engage to do for $120,000. The professed cause of Byrne's and McCahill's melancholy was that a crowd of workmen would be discharged by the change, and on Saturday night sure enough the whole company of 270 men were discharged; but the new Superintendent invited them to appear this morning, and gave them assurances that they would be reengaged. Really, however, Mr. Cobb's reform does something far more more offensive to Tammany than merely to stop the bread and meat of 270 men. It takes the patronage of the establishment out of the control of certain Ward politicians, who had wielded it greatly to their own satisfaction heretofore and meant to again, and turns it over to Senator Mather and his partners. For any money that is saved, let us be duly thankful; but the transfer of 270 direct votes and at least 2,700 indirect ones away from a channel that was cut for them, seriously deranges the plans of Tammany and throws everything into confusion It is not probable that the Secretary will unnecessarily protract his visit to the Metropolis. The more is the pity, for he never came to town when the town was in better plight to receive a lion—its streets cleaner, its nooks and corners freer from garotters, or its fair fame from just aspersions.

The Contract System in the Public Warehouses.

When it was known that the work in the public stores had been given out by contract, there was great fear among the laborers who had heretofore been employed in the stores by the United States Government, that they would be discharged by the contractors. Lately, however, the men learned that their retention in the stores, and their compensation, had been provided for under the new arrangement, and on Saturday they visited Secretary Cobb at the Collector's Office, for the purpose of expressing their thanks. Mr. Michael Murphy, in speaking for the workmen, sincerely thanked his Honor for his kind remembrance of, and consideration for Democratic laboring men, and assured him that it was an evidence of good will which would always be gratefully remembered by them; that they were poor, but that they endeavored to be honest, industrious and faithful; that they were dependent upon their occupation for a livelihood for themselves and their families, and that in guarding them from harm, as he had done, he had performed an act too rare in official life.

When Mr. Murphy had concluded, Mr. Cobb said that while he was in Congress he had represented a district composed almost exclusively of laboring men. They had, he said, invariably sustained him with a fidelity which had wavered under no temptation; and it was a rule of his political and private life, dictated not only by a sense of what was right, but also by gratitude, to maintain their rights whenever an opportunity afforded, and to promote their interests on all occasions. He assured the Committee that in contracting for the business of the public stores he had been guided by what he deemed to be his duty to the country in securing, as far as possible, an economical administration of its finances; that to be mindless of this consideration would be to sacrifice the first claim which he had upon their esteem, and an obligation imperative upon his conscience, and for which the whole nation would hold him to account. He rejoiced that they appreciated his motives, and believed that all would do so when experience had shown them in how friendly a spirit to the laboring classes everything had been done.

The men then retired. The contractors for the work, Messrs. Craig & Co., commence to-day. The number of men employed at present is between 200 and 250.

The Whitehall-street Stabbing Affray.

DEATH OF EDWARD KELLY—TESTIMONY ON THE INQUEST.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of an Irishman, 23 years of age, named Edward Kelly, who was admitted into that Institution on Wednesday night last, suffering from a pistol shot wound in the abdomen, the ball having penetrated the bladder and passed behind the prostrate gland. The injury was inflicted by a boatman named John Hays, who resides in Bridge-street, and the affray occurred on the sidewalk in front of a porter-house in Whitehall-street. The testimony was as follows:

Patrick Welsh deposed that on Wednesday evening, while at his liquor store, No. 27 Whitehall-street, John Hays and Edward Kelly got into a dispute in regard to their relatives. Hays saying that he could lick Kelly's brother. Kelly told him that he could not do it, nor could he lick himself; and at the same time Kelly seized Hays by the neck, the latter taking him by the body, and after a struggle both fell together. Friends interfering they were separated, and Kelly said that he did not mean to injure the other, and in token of his friendship pressed him to drink, placing his hand upon his shoulder in a playful way. Hays rudely pushed his hand away, and told him to keep his hands off, as he had money about him; this excited Kelly, and they both grappled again, but were once more separated without coming to blows. Hays then went out and Kelly soon after followed, when the witness heard the pistol shots.

John O'Neil, of No. 44 Pearl-street, testified that when Hays went out he pointed his finger at Kelly, and said, "I'll see you before long," and in two or three minutes returned to the room, having apparently been up stairs to his bed-chamber; when he came back, witness said to him, "John, I thought you went up stairs;" he said, "I was ashamed to go up stairs, because I got licked;" Mr. Kelly said, "Nobody licked you;" Hays said, "Yes, you licked me." Kelly replied, "No, I didn't, and shouldn't like to see anybody lick you." [Witness repeated the testimony in regard to Hays refusing to drink with Kelly, and telling him to take his hands off of him, as he had money about him.] Kelly replied, "Then you take me for a thief," and grabbed at him again; Hays then went out, and Kelly broke from witness's grasp, and followed him; witness hurried out and saw Kelly and Hays clinched in the middle of the street; witness laid his hand on Kelly, and just then the first shot was fired; he thought the shot came from Hays' left hand; Kelly had barely time to cry out, "You try to shoot me," when the second shot was fired, and Kelly cried out, "Johnny, I'm shot—and John Hays shot me;" the bystanders bore the wounded man to a drug-store, and Hays, who was bareheaded, ran into the liquor-store again, where he was subsequently arrested; Kelly was in liquor at the time, and Hayes slightly so.

The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hand of John Hays."

At the conclusion of the inquest, Hays was fully committed to prison on the charge. He stated in his examination that he shot Kelly, but that it was done in self-defence.

The Murder of Martin Ryan.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

An inquest was held yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner Jackman, upon the body of Martin Ryan, a man 73 years of age, who died on Friday night from injuries received on the 27th ult. at the hands of John Allison. The dispute in which the old man was wounded occurred at the tenement-house No. 174 East Thirty-second street, and grew out of a difficulty among the women of the respective families about the clothes-lines. The evidence taken was as follows:

Henry Ryan, son of the deceased, deposed:—On Saturday evening, Aug. 27, my mother told me that Allison had cut her clothes line; I went to his door and asked him his reason for cutting the line; he did not reply, but jumped right on to me and struck me several times with an axe; my father came to my assistance and Allison struck him on the head with the axe, injuring him to such an extent that he fell to the floor; Allison was soon after wards arrested.

Ann Ryan, wife of deceased, corroborated her son's testimony; no evidence was adduced which clashed with the testimony of the deceased's relatives, but Mary Allison, the wife of the accused, made a statement to the effect that young Ryan and his father had previously beaten her husband with clubs.

Dr. Phelps, house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, stated that he found a wound of one inch in diameter just above the temple on the left side of the head of deceased, and the bone was pressed into the brain. This injury he deemed sufficient to cause death.

The jury found "that the said Martin Ryan came to his death by a blow from an axe at the hands of John Allison."

The accused said in his examination before the Coroner, "I am 33 years of age and a carpenter by trade; I have to say before God and this world, that I had no axe nor any other weapon; I must have taken a club from them in the excitement and struck deceased; I do not know whether I struck him with a club or my fists."

The prisoner was recommitted to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Quarrel over a Jewish Bible—A Curious Case in Trot.—The members of the Jewish persuasion in this city are considerably agitated on the subject of a Hebrew Bible which mysteriously disappeared, and was found only after a search warrant had been issued by Justice Warren. We confess to an utter disability to understand the case; and are much in the same situation as our Hebrew friends, who, although they have a Bible amongst them, it is understood that not one of the persuasion here can read or understand. The Bible is a pondorous volume, written on parchment, and makes a bulk about four feet long and a foot and a half high. It seems to be a requirement of the Jewish discipline, that every Jewish woman confined must be confined on or over the Jewish Bible. It so happened that on Friday night a Jewish wife was confined. Herman Levy, a Jew tailor of Congress-street set up a claim for it swore out a search warrant, and recovered it. This operation created considerable exciting discussion among the Jews—and in one of the debates, on Saturday afternoon, Julius Lawrence, a son-in-law of Levy, knocked one of the Anti-Levy Jews down. Lawrence was arrested by Officer Hurlbut and taken to jail. Subsequently Levy bailed him out; but shortly after Levy himself was locked up by officers Kipp and Phillips on a charge of perjury, it being set forth by the officers of the Society by affidavit that the Bible was the exclusive property of the Society, having owned it for eleven years, and paid $80 for it, its original cost being $1,000. Levy claims to have paid $34 for it, and to have owned it since 1858. Levy remained in jail over the Sabbath, and this morning, upon being brought before Justice Warren, demanded an examination, which was set down for to-morrow. He gave bail for his appearance.—*Troy Times, Aug. 29.*

President Buchanan, Aug. 29, wrote to the German Turners at Baltimore that he was unable to accept their invitation to attend their festival, but, in his own classic language, he "hoped they would have a good and agreeable time of it."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Street-Preacher's Licence Revoked by the Recorder.—His Committal to the Tombs.—A man calling himself Edward Falconer has for some weeks past annoyed the citizens who dwell or perambulate in the vicinity of the City Hall, by street preaching on Sunday. His harangues have uniformly caused a disturbance, and he has been several times arrested. His pulpit or platform was generally the steps of the City Hall or the Court of Records. The congregation which he gathered around him was not, to say the best of it, orderly. Ragged men, ragged boys, ragged women and ragged girls followed his ministrations. They were not the poor and needy, seeking "a guide, philosopher and friend," but a rowdy class, who delighted in a sensation. On Saturday Recorder Barnard revoked the license which had been granted him, under the impression that he was a regular minister; but Falconer was not to be so disposed of. Falconer's object is apparently to make a martyr of himself, and to obtain a newspaper notoriety. He commenced yesterday to harangue a small crowd of boys and girls in the Park, opposite the Times office, when he was arrested by officer Van Buren, who took him before Justice Osborne. In justification of his right to preach, Falconer said that he had four licenses. The first from the Supreme Being, the Judge from whom there was no appeal; the second, (we use his own words) from the Constitution of the United States; the third, from Recorder Barnard; who would, he said, be an honor to the Mayoralty, if elected to the office, (the Recorder had already revoked Falconer's license to preach,) and the fourth from the people of the United States. Justice Osborne asked him to produce these licenses. He was unable to do so, whereupon Osborne sentenced him to pay a fine of $5, or be consigned in default thereof, to a cell in the Tombs. Falconer wished to know if he might preach in the Tombs. The Justice replied that he might do so if the authorities gave him permission. He did not preach there, but after five hours' incarceration thought it best to pay the fine, which he he did under protest, avowing his determination to preach again in the Park next Sunday.

The American Bible Society.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 1st inst., at 4½ P. M.: Wm. B. Crosby, Esq., in the Chair. Eight new auxiliaries were recognized: two in Missouri, one in Wisconsin, two in Kentucky, one in Alabama, one in Mississippi, and one in California. In addition to the reports of Agents and auxiliaries, exhibiting the progress of the work in this country, several communications from foreign lands were presented: One from the treasurer of the Canadian Missionary Society giving encouraging accounts of Bible distribution among French Canadians; from the Rev. H. Ballentine, Ahmednugger, India, giving a statement of the account of that mission with the Society, and reporting every Christian family supplied with the Mahratta Scriptures, while colporteurs are employed in traversing the country around; from the Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, Agent in the Levant, asking authority to employ a colporteur in Jerusalem during the pilgrimage season, and to send another into Georgia; also, giving additional statements in reference to the work among the Armenians and Bulgarians; from the Rev. S. S. Warren, Friedensthal, St. Croix, giving interesting statements as to the character of the people among whom he labors; from the Rev. S. C. Damon, Honolulu, reporting the eighteenth anniversary of the Hawaiian Bible Society; from Father Chiniquy, Illinois, thanking for the grant of Bibles recently made, and describing the joy and gratitude with which they are received by the people under his care; from the Rev. Dr. Holdich, informing of his safe arrival in England. Grants of books were made to the American Sunday School Union, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, American Missionary Association, auxiliary Societies and individuals, for distribution at home and abroad, and for the supply of pulpits, Sabbath schools, seamen, and many other classes of applicants. An appropriation of $500 was made to the Committee at Geneva, for the *distribution* of the Italian Scriptures printed with the funds of this Society, and now in the hands of that Committee. The receipts for August were $24,743 16; the issues, 61,556 volumes.

A Brewery and Several Tenement Houses Destroyed by Fire.—On Saturday a fire was discovered in the feed store, Nos. 108 and 110 West Thirty-third-street, owned by Luke Malloy. The flames spread very rapidly, and in a short time the entire building was enveloped in flames. The fire spread to the stable and brick brewery building in the rear of No. 97 West Thirty-second-street, owned by Peter M. Bergen, and also to a row of eight three-story brick tenement buildings in the rear of No. 112 West Thirty-third street, known as Dunham's court, owned by Bollus M. Fowler, and occupied by colored people; also to the frame building in front of No. 112 West Thirty-third-street, occupied by Mr. Malloy as a grocery. Before the flames were extinguished the brewery, frame buildings, and part of four of the tenement buildings were destroyed. The four-story tenement building in the rear of No. 95 West Thirty-second-street was also damaged about $200. It is owned by B. M. Fowler, and is said to be insured. The furniture of the occupants was slightly damaged by water. The loss on the feed-store will be about $200—not insured. The damage to the grocery by fire and water will be about $600—insured for $700 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. About sixteen colored families have been turned into the street—all of whom have sustained loss and damage by fire and water, which, in the aggregate, will probably amount to $1 000 or $1 500—no insurance. The loss on the brewery, its stock and building, will be about $1,800—insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company for $2,200. The damage to the frame buildings on Thirty-third-street, and to the tenement buildings in Dunham's court, will be about $5 000—said to be insured. Owing to the combustible character of the feed-store and buildings the flames for a time got beyond the control of the firemen, and it was not until after several hours of indefatigable labor that they succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

Charged with Counterfeiting United States Coin.—On Saturday evening Inspector Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, accompanied by Police Commissioner Bailey, was walking down Broadway, when he was informed that two men were then engaged in passing counterfeit half-dollars on shop-keepers in that street. Captain Dowling went in pursuit of them, and after spending a long time in the search, he perceived two suspicious-looking Italians conversing on the corner of Bond-street. He made up his mind that they were the objects of his search, and immediately took both of them into custody, though not without resistance on their part. They were both taken to the Sixth Ward station-house, where they gave their names as Sorvira Hosman and Faunock Sparin. On the person of the latter was found some counterfeit half-dollars and a loaded pistol. Hosman had in his pocket a dirk knife about sixteen inches long, and about eight dollars in small change. Justice Dahnan detained both prisoners, and to-day they will be handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal.

A Centenarian Arrested for Vagrancy.—A poor old Scotchman, named Peter Boyle, of venerable appearance and intelligent address, was found wandering about the streets of the Tenth Ward yesterday morning by a policeman. He told the officer that he was homeless and friendless, and had spent a great portion of his time lately in the Almshouse, where he wished to be recommitted. The old fellow was taken before Justice Steers, at the Essex Market Court, to whom he stated that he was a native of Scotland. He also said he had been a sailor all his life, and had served in the British navy, having fought under Lord Nelson in the

is supposed that the child's clothes took fire from matches, but it is not positively known how the casualty occurred. At the time of the accident she was engaged at play in the yard, and her clothing was enveloped in flames before she was discovered. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector's report of mortality for the week ending on Saturday last, shows that the deaths numbered 581, a decrease of 51 compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the deaths last wek 76 were men, 76 women, 216 boys and 213 girls. As compared with the corresponding week last year there is a decrease in the number of deaths of 11. Of the whole number of deaths last week 403 were of 10 years of age and under. There were 254 deaths of diseases of the stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 96 of diseases of the brain and nerves; 105 of diseases of the lungs and throat; 25 of skin and eruptive diseases; 27 stillborn and premature births; 25 of general fevers; 1 of old age; 12 of diseases of the generative and urinary organs, and 2 of the bones, joints, &c. Nine deaths arose from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 468 were natives of the United States; 73 of Ireland; 20 of Germany; 6 of England; 2 of Scotland; 3 of France; 4 of British America; and the balance of different foreign countries.

THE ISSUE OF UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—The examination of the charges against Mr. HENRY ESSE, and another of having issued illegally United States passports, was concluded on Saturday before Commissioner NEWTON, and resulted in the honorable acquittal of the accused. The United States District-Attorney showed that the privilege of issuing passports is expressly restricted, by act of Congress to the Secretary of State, and that for any other person to grant any instrument in the nature of a passport to a citizen, or to any one claiming to be or designated as such, is a criminal offence. But it appeared from the documents produced at the investigation that the accused parties did not issue passports, but merely certificates of identity, which do not come within the precise meaning of the act, or, at least, which the act does not cover.

HOOP-SKIRT EXCURSION TO CONRAD'S YORKVILLE PARK.—The employes of STEIN & STERN—American Hoop-Skirt Manufactory—to the number of 400, of both sexes, great numbers being mere children, from 12 to 14 years of age, were treated by their employers to a free pic nic at Conrad's, on Saturday. A substantial dinner, and tickets for other refreshments, were furnised to each individual, and a band of music was furnished for their amusement. Dancing and other amusements were kept up to a late hour in the evening, in which a large number of pretty girls engaged with much zest, on the spacious platform on the lawn. Resolutions of thanks were passed for the liberality displayed by their employers. The party broke up at a late hour in the afternoon with their day's entertainment. The Police of the Twenty-third Precinct were efficient in preserving order among the outsiders, who were quite numerous.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—WILLIAM VEDDER, a car-driver, was drowned yesterday, while bathing in the dock at the foot of Thirty-third-street, North River. Deceased is supposed to have been taken with cramps, as he was seen by two children struggling in the water, and they heard his cries for help. Two men named OLIVER and ARMSTRONG ran to the man's assistance, but were unable to save him. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held on the remains.

SERIOUS VEHICLE CASUALTY.—On Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, as JAMES MCQUINLAN, the driver of a marble truck, who lives in Twelfth street, near Avenue B, was in the act of starting his horses, at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, when a sudden jolt precipitated him from his seat. He fell before the wheel, which passed over him, breaking one of his arms and fracturing several ribs, besides inflicting severe internal injuries. The poor man was taken to the New York Hospital by Officer WILSON, of the Ninth Ward Police.

MORE COUNTERFEIT BANK-BILLS IN CIRCULATION.—A man called at the Police Head quarters, last evening, and exhibited a $20 counterfeit bill, in exchange for which he had given $16 40 in good money, and $3 60 in goods. The bill purports to be on the Bank of the State of Missouri. The vignette is two women seated near a strong box, with a steamboat in the distance; and in each cornergare busts of JACKSON, SCOTT, PERRY and VAN BUREN. A. S. ROBINSON is signed as Cashier, and R. A. BARNES as President. The bill is very handsomely executed, and printed on good paper.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSION.—On Thursday last the steamer *J. L. Lockwood* was chartered to convey the scholars and teachers of the Sunday School connected with the Rev. Mr. BORSFORD'S Church in Yorkville (Eighty-sixth-street Presbyterian) to Flushing. The turnout was large of children and teachers, and parents, and the trip delightful in all respects. A beautiful grove, overlooking Flushing Bay, was well chosen as the spot for the sports and feast of the occasion, which was one of a truly festive and social character.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A boatman named GEORGE WEBBER called at the Harbor Police Station on Saturday and stated that he had been employed by a man named HUMPHREYS, mate of a ship lying off Bedloe's Island, to take him ashore in the transit from the ship to the shore the boatman alleges that HUMPHREYS fell overboard and was drowned. The police deemed it proper to detain WEBBER until an investigation is made into the circumstances. The body of HUMPHREYS has not been recovered.

THE LATE HORACE MANN.—On Saturday, some of the friends of the late Hon. HORACE MANN, held a meeting in the Broadway Bank. Mr. WARREN, President of the Board of Education, presided. A Committee on resolutions was appointed, and reported a set of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, in which they resolved to hold a public meeting and select a speaker to make an address on the life and writings of the deceased.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The September Term of the Court of General Sessions opens with a heavy calendar to-day. The following list of crimes and offences has been furnished us by the Deputy Warden of the Tombs:

Calendar of Prisoners for General Sessions for September 1859.—Felonious assault and battery, 15; forgery, 10; burglary, 14; grand larceny, 60; murder, 5; robbery, 5; mayhem, 1; abandonment, 5; embezzlement, 2; false pretences, 4; bigamy, 1; arson, 2; bastardy, 1; rape, 1. Total, 126.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—A man named BROWN, who is employed as cartman by Messrs. C. H. & M. HULBURT, in John-street, fell off his vehicle on Saturday, and one of the wheels passed over his body, injuring him severely. The Second Ward Police conveyed the injured man to his residence, No. 278 Dean street, Brooklyn.

INJURED BY A FALL.—SAMUEL CREIGHTON, of No. 176 East Thirty-first street, fell from a second story window of his residence to the sidewalk, about 3½ o'clock on Sunday morning, fracturing his thigh and sustaining other serious injuries. The Twenty-first Ward Police took him to Bellevue Hospital. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named RICHARD BEECHER, 40 years of age, dropped dead, on Saturday, while engaged at his work in the morocco factory, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-averne. The remains were taken to the late residence of deceased, No. 324 West Thirty-seventh-street. The Coroner was notified.

Police Reports.

SUSPECTED OF HORSE STEALING.—Officer Creem, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested a peddler named Joseph Gale, on Thursday afternoon, who had a grey horse in his possession, which is said to have been stolen from Mr. CONKLIN, of Jamaica, L. I. The Officer subsequently repaired to the stable No. 99 Willet-street, where he some days since learned that a horse was secretly stabled, and found a valuable black mare, about seventeen hands high, and said to be worth at least $300. The animal had been sold by Gale at an extremely low price to a German woman in the neighborhood. Gale was held for examination on a charge of horse stealing. He is said to be a member of the Brooklyn gang of horse thieves. The black mare is in possession of the Police, who await a claimant.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—James Hetterington, of No. 214 Elizabeth-street, made a complaint before Justice STEERS, on Friday, against a man named Terrence Duffy, for a felonious assault. The complainant alleges that the accused approached him from behind, and with a club struck him violently on the head, knocking him down and inflicting dangerous wounds. Duffy was arrested and locked up for trial. ....Daniel Lynch, a porter in a down town store, was committed by Alderman BRADY, in default of $1,500 bail, on a charge of inflicting serious injuries upon another man named Charles Miller. The wounds were given on Miller's head, and were made with an iron lock.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPOSING CEREMONY—LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new St. Peter's Church on the corner of Warren and Hicks streets, was laid yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, agreeably to notice, by the Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN, assisted by the Rev. JOSEPH FRANSIOLI, late assistant pastor in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney-place, and who is secured as pastor of the new Church; the Rev. WM. MAGUIRE, the Revs. SCHNELLY and FAGAN, the last two of St. Paul's Church; the Revs. MESSRS. CASSIDY, of St. Mary's Child of the Sea, and MCKENNEY, of Our Lady of Mercy, (Debevoise-street. After the usual ceremonial of placing the stone, the Reverend Bishop read from the 29th chapter of the Book of Parallipomenon, (corresponding to the Protestant Book of First Chronicles,) from the 11th to the 20th verse, and concluded with an impressive address to the audience. The streets in the vicinity were densely crowded with people, numbering as nearly as may be estimated about 20,000 persons. The church is to be constructed of brick, of the Romanesque style of architecture, and (with the land, which cost $25,000) will cost about $75,000. In addition to this, an academy will be erected on Hicks-street to adjoin the church, at an expense of about $20,000. The architect is P. C. KEELEY, the builder HENRY B. JOHNSON, and carpenter MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

MUSIC IN CARROLL PARK.—The second promenade concert took place on Saturday last. The audience was quite large, far exceeding that of the previous week. The platform was removed from its former place in the centre of the Park to a position Nearer Court-street, a spot less occupied with shrubbery. Perfectly good order prevailed.

BURGLARIES.—The house *No.* 58 High-street, between Adams and Pearl, was forcibly entered on Thursday morning, just before daylight. The burglars entered through a window in the front basement, and ransacked the whole house, from garret to cellar. The family being absent from the City, the rogues had time to commit their depredations unmolested. They profited by this circumstance to take away everything of value they could find, and although thus far the entire loss has not been ascertained, yet articles are known to be missing to the amount of $200. Not content with committing the burglary, they damaged much furniture, and defiled the parlor shamefully. A family rear by, who were rising early in the morning, observed a light in the house, as it was carried from one room to another, but unsuspicious of wrong, they raised no alarm. B. H. ABBOTT'S house in Lafayette-avenue, near Gates-avenue, was entered on Friday morning early, by a burglar who pocketed a gold watch and chain valued at $90, and took also a suit of clothing, in a pocket of which was a small sum of money, and escaped with his booty.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A full and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening at Carroll Hill Hall, on the corner of Union and Court-streets. This was one of a series of meetings that have been held for the purpose of advancing the interests of this neighborhood, and of adding to the welfare and prosperity of the residents and property-holders. The immediate object of the meeting was to organize an association which should have for its aim the promotion of the best interests of the Wards in that section of the city; particular reference being had to securing better ferry and railroad advantages, perfection of sewerage, &c. A constitution was adopted, and the association is to be known as the "South Brooklyn Association." The following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers:

President—John Rankin.
Vice President—W. P. Libby.
Secretary—D. S. Barnes.
Treasurer—William Colt.
Central Committee—Lewis Roberts, E. Plympton, C. W. Kellogg, E. C. Litchfield, W. Bolton, J. E. Southworth, Robert H. Bergell, C. P. Baldwin, Robt. Crawford.

FIRE IN A PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY.—A fire was discovered on Friday night in the drying-room of the American Porcelain Manufactory, situated at the foot of Eagle-street, E. D. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the entire building was on fire in a few minutes, and the main buildings were only saved with the greatest difficulty. By this fire about seventy-five hands are temporarily out of employment. The owners of the factory are Messrs. A. & F. E. BOOS, who had a large quantity of ware on hand in various stages of manufacture, finished and unfinished. Their loss is estimated at $6,000, on which they had but $1,000 insurance. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

OUTRAGE IN A CITY RAILROAD CAR.—Last evening, at about 8¼ o'clock, as a car upon the Fulton-avenue route was passing the City Hall, two passengers, by the names of J. LYMAN and PATRICK FALLON, grossly insulted a lady in the car, which she immediately resented; whereupon, the conductor, JAMES BIRDSALL, caused the car to be stopped and the men were ejected, with the prompt assistance of Sergeant GEORGE LATHAM, of the First Precinct, who placed them in the lock up.

HEALTH REPORT.—The statement for the week closing Saturday morning, 3d inst., shows an increase in the number of deaths of 10 over the previous week. Total for the week, 165. Men, 15; women, 24; boys, 67; girls, 59; acults, 39; children, 126; males, 82; females, 83. The causes were principally from consumption, cholera infantum, convulsions and dropsy.

The Albany *Argus*, Aug. 29, says: "Several weeks ago, a man named H. B. Hodgkins, who kept a livery stable in James street, ran away, leaving his wife suffering from a lingering and fatal disease. He had previously converted all the personal effects he could into cash, and left his wife with only her household furniture, which she was obliged to dispose of piece by piece to procure such necessaries of life as she required. Added to all this was the fact that Hodgkins had eloped with another woman. Last Friday morning the wife died, having been in want of the absolute necessaries of life for some days. It is said that Hodgkins is in Detroit.

A steam fire-engine for Russia is to be built in Philadelphia.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market. They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
REDUCED IN PRICE, BUT NOT IN SIZE.
Now selling for $50. $50. Office No 489 Broadway.
N. B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "full amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.
CAUTION.—No CONNECTION with any other establishment.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by E. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,630. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

American Scenery.
THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.
The finest views of American Scenery are those photographed and published by the London Stereoscopic Company, who supply their depôt in New-York by every steamer with all kinds of Stereoscopic groups and views; plain, colored, and illuminated. Stereoscopes of every variety and at prices ranging from 50 cents upwards.
THEO. LESSEY, Manager,
No. 534 Broadway, N. Y.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Why Need We Go Abroad for our Remedies—Whilst in our fields and forests medicinal herbs and plants are found growing which have ample virtues to cure all the diseases peculiar to our climate.
Dr ARNOLD'S CONCENTRATED NERVINE is the combination of the extracts of certain American plants which have a powerful effect in relieving neuralgia, convulsions, hysteria, nervous debility, &c. Sold by G. T. KIERSTED & SON, corner of Broadway and Spring-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Ley st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Mentio's Hats
FOR AUTUMN, 1859,
just issued
at No. 418 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Union Port, Wakefield Taxes.—PELHAMVille, Mount Vernon, Gilesville, and all property advertised to be sold for non payment of taxes in Westchester County, in October next, can be paid at No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, COE, ISAACS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Chubb Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress makers, &c.
Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Spring Beds—$5 to $8 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 376 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING CO. COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Barthold's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $50
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 496 Broadway.

Head-Quarters. London Stereoscopic COMPANY'S DEPOT
Broadway. No. 534 BROADWAY, N. Y.
HEADQUARTERS. THEO. LESSEY, Manager.

The Latest Parisian Novelties
IN NECKTIES,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by consulting FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 803 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

TOWNE—THOMAS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 3 at the Broadway Tabernacle, by the Rev J. P. Thompson, D. D., MR. JOHN TOWNE and Miss CORENA L. THOMAS, daughter of J. M. Thomas Esq., all of Bethlenem Conn.

CRAIG—MCKILLOP.—At Cogtesville, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 2 by the Rev. Ralph Boyt. THOMAS H. CRAIG to CATHERINE MCKILLOP, daughter of the late John McKillop, of Oban, Scotland.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

DIED.

DRISCOLL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY DRISCOLL, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Vincent's Institute, corner of 11th-st. and 7th av., this day, at 2 P. M.

LYONS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, of dropsey of the liver, Capt. WM. LYONS, New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 42 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Morton Encampment Metropolitan Chapter of Royal Arch Masons Industrial Lodge, No. 578, Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, Doric Lodge, No. 220, and the fraternity in general of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Rev. Dr. Sawyer's Church, in Orchard st., near Broome, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BOGUE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, JOHN BOGUE, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, Thomas, James and Henry, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No 410 8th-av, to morrow, at 9½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to St. Michael's Church, in 33d st., near 9th av., where a Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

KING.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 2, of scarlet fever, JEROME B. KING, only son of Vincent and Sarah A. King. His remains were interred at Peekskill.

FARMERTON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 4, FRANCIS L. FARMERTON, youngest son of Francis L. and Catharine S. Farmerton, aged 1 year, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No 28 1st-st., this day, Monday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOWEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, CHARLES HENRY, the only son of Henry G. and Mary Bowen, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 192 Allen-st. on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

DITMAS.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 3, ABRAHAM DITMAS son of Henry S. and Ann Ditmas, aged 34 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, Monday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, at Flatbush.

WATSON.—At Tubby Hook, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, Sept 4 J. B. WATSON.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, from his late residence, without further notice.

NONES.—At Wilmington, Del., on board the United States Revenue cutter *Forward*, (Capt. Henry B. Nones,) on Friday, Sept. 2, suddenly, Lieut. JOHN M. NONES, of the United States Revenue service, in the 36th year of his age.

TESKE.—At Audubon Park, on Friday, Sept. 2, ELLEN LOUISA, youngest child of Charles H. and Martha S. Teske, of New-York, aged 1 year, 2 months and 4 days.

DINSMORE.—At her home, in Boone County, Ky., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, MARTHA M., wife of James Dinsmore, Esq., and daughter of the late Alexander Macomb, Esq., of New York City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES
Extra Class, No. 473, *Sept.* 3, 1859.
60, 42, 11, 9, 68, 36, 65, 37, 72, 74, 64, 12.
Class No. 474, *Sept* 3, 1859.
55, 60, 47, 39, 17, 42, 74, 5, 58, 7, 68, 59.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES
Class No. 471, *Sept.* 3, 1859.
20, 16, 52, 5, 31, 23, 67, 51, 19, 43, 54, 35.
Class No. 472 *Extra, Sept.* 3, 1859.
12, 62, 28, 49, 11, 42, 64, 56, 55, 7, 8, 35, 30.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 TO $175.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.
PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PATTERNS AND RIGHTS FOR MAKING AND VENDING THE ABOVE RANGES HAD ON APPLICATION AS ABOVE.

TO-DAY'S LEDGER
Will contain more of
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY.
POEM BY GRACE APPLETON.
DOWN BY THE SEA SHORE.
A SUMMER VACATION—"FERN ISH."
ABOUT PATIENCE, BY A LODGER.
I. B.'S PLYMOUTH RECORDS.
OTHER SKETCHES STORIES, POEMS
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, GENERAL AGENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS.
NEW PATTERNS
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN
BELGIER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PLATED TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS,
PLATED URNS, TEA KETTLES, WAITERS,
PLATED GOBLETS, CUPS, SPOONS, FORKS,
PLATED LADLES, SALT CELLARS, WINE STANDS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MATTRESSES, MATRESSES,
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., between Bowery and Mott st.
Save 50 per cent. by buying your mattresses and bedding at the manufactory.
Full-sized double hair mattresses, from $8 up.
Full-sized double corn-husk mattresses, $3 50.
Paillasses per pair, $1 50.
A good bed, bolster and two pillows, from $4 up.
Parties wishing bedding of any description can save 50 per cent by purchasing direct from the manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st.

BUYERS OF ROPE
AND CORDAGE
Will find it to their interest to call upon
M. VANDERHOOF,
No. 111 West-st.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!
$25,000 to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and all kinds of personal property by calling on JOHN J. LEVY, No. 45 6th-av., near 4th st. N. B.—Private entrance by ringing the hall door bell.

HARDWARE AT RETAIL.
CONOVER & WALKER,
Importers and dealers in hardware, cutlery and tools,
NO 298 BROADWAY
Between Reade and Duane-sts., New York.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!!
A fine assortment of beautiful and useful Silver Plated Target Prizes Companies or individuals furnished promptly, at the lowest prices, by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip

PAPER BAGS
FOR GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.
$1 and upwards per 1,000; cheaper than wrapping paper.
M. VANDERHOOF, No. 111 West-st.

ANTHONY'S INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS
ARE TO BE HAD OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

DR. SCHLOSSER,
MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGERY,
in Paris,
Surgeon Chiropodist
to His Majesty
The King of Bavaria,
and many of the principal Sovereigns and Dignitaries of Europe,
No 74 5th-av,
In consequence of the numerous requests which have been made him by some of the most distinguished families in this metropolis,
Dr. SCHLOSSER
has been induced to visit it for a
SHORT PERIOD ONLY.
He would most respectfully inform the public that he is one of the
Few living exclusive Professors
of this most important but
too commonly neglected branch of
SURGERY,
and the
Only Surgeon Chiropodist
who
Permanently and completely cures
CORNS,
BUNIONS,
SOFT CORNS,
DISEASED NAILS,
as well as
EVERY OTHER AILMENT
OF THE FEET.
This he has the satisfaction of stating, that he is enabled to do through a lengthened course of the most sedulous and unremitting study,
which enables him to effect it without
Cutting,
or in any way
Causing the slightest pain.
Owing to this he is enabled to assure the most timid persons
that they may place themselves with perfect confidence
in his hands without experiencing the slightest fear
from his mode of treatment.
Dr. SCHLOSSER
has the satisfaction of laying before the public at his Consulting-rooms,
as direct proofs of the extraordinary satisfaction
which his style of treatment has produced, a numerous list of testimonials
from some of the most distinguished members of the Royal Families,
Statesmen,
Diplomatists,
Clergymen and
Military Celebrities
of Europe, of which he begs to append the three following to his present announcement:

From His Majesty the King of Bavaria.
Monsieur Schlosser a extrait plusieurs cors à La Majeste sans occasioner le moindre douleur.
BN. VON FOLLER.

From His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon.
Te certifie que M. schlosser m'a extrait plusieurs cors avec beaucoup de talents et sans le moindre douleur
JEROME NAPOLEON.

From Marshal Conrobert,
Je certifie que M. Schlosser m'a extrait plusieurs cors tres douloureux avec beaucoup de dexterité et sans me faire souffrir. CANROBERT.

In addition to this,
DR. SCHLOSSER
has also the pleasure of referring to the
TESTIMONIALS
which may be seen at his
CONSULTING ROOMS,
from many of the
MOST EMINENT CITIZENS
of the United States and Canada, amongst which are testimonials from
Statesmen,
Merchants,
Clergymen,
Diplomatists,
Military Men, and
Editors.
Amongst these,
DR. SCHLOSSER
takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the following:

From the Hon. W. F. Phillips, Washington.
Mr. Schlosser has operated on the feet of two of my family very satisfactorily, and without giving any pain.
W. F. PHILLIPS.

From Professor D. Gilbert, Philadelphia.
Mr. Schlosser removed four corns from me without pain. D. GILBERT.

From W. Rice, formerly proprietor of the Pennsylvanian.
Mr. Schlosser has extracted two corns from my toe which were extremely painful for many years; the extraordinary ease with which he operates is remarkable, and I cheerfully recommend him to all who are troubled with corns as the only person I have ever known to perform the operation scientifically and without pain.
WM. RICE.

From Dr. W. P. Morrogh, President of the Fordham Seminary.
Mr. Schlosser has likewise extracted from me a number of corns without giving the least pain.
WILLIAM P. MORROGH, D. D.

From Dr. S. M. Landes, President of the Water Cure Establishment, Philadelphia
Mr. Schlosser has extracted eight painful corns from my toes without the least pain, and the greatest satisfaction to myself. I would by all means recommend him to everybody who is tormented with these evils.
S. M. LANDES, M. D.

From the Rev. Charles W. Quick, Pittsburgh.
The operations of Dr. Schlosser are unattended with pain, and remove the corns effectually. He removed several for me to my entire satisfaction.
CHAS. W. QUICK.

From E. T. Taylor, Manager of Bank of Upper Canada,
Dr. Schlosser has removed several corns from my feet without pain.
E. T. TAYLOR.

From the Hon. L. A. Dessaulles, Lower Canada
Le Docteur Schlosser vient de m'oter deux cors tres profondement enracinés sans les chairs sans me causer la moindre douleur.
L. A. DESSAULLES.

From the Hon. N. A. Dorion, Lower Canada.
M. le Docteur Schlosser m'a extrait plusieurs cors sans acune douleur.
N. A. DORION.

From Gen. R. Patterson, Philadelphia.
Dr. Schlosser has operated on the feet of one of my family, and did it very well. R. PATTERSON.

Dr. Schlosser also begs to state that he is in possession of numerous testimonials from ladies residing in this country and Europe, which he refrains from publishing. Be will be happy to show them to any ladies who may visit him.

Dr. SCHLOSSER.
Hours of Consultation,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
No 74 5th-av.,
between 13th and 14th sts.
N. B.—Dr. Schlosser can be consulted only at his office, as he attends no person out of his own office.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL,
DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE,
HAIR, CORNELIAN,
ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.
SILVER-PLATED WARE
That will not
TARNISH
or
DISCOLOR,
In any climate,
Either on Sea or Land
who use and retail.
The only cleaning required of our non-tarnishing SILVER PLATED WARE,
is to wash the article with clean
COLD WATER,
and wipe with a soft clean linen towel.
Manufactured only by
J. S. & E. BROMLEY,
No 604 Broadway, New-York,
No. 83 State-st., New Haven, Conn.

JUST ARRIVED,
A large invoice of the finest Hungarian Wines, Brandies and Wine Vinegar, all warranted pure and unadulterated, which we offer for sale at extremely low prices, viz.:
Old Sherry Wine, $12 per dozen.
Hungarian Brandy, $8 per dozen, and $3 per gallon.
Wine Vinegar, 24 per dozen, and 10 cents per gallon.
Sample Cases, $4, consisting 4 bottles white, 4 bottles red, 2 bottles dessert and 2 bottles brandy. All other wines constantly on hand.
N. B.—Before you buy anywhere else, please call and examine the above articles
FRANCO & GROSSINGER,
IMPORTERS OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &C.,
NO. 170 WATER-St.

JOY, COE & CO.,
ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York,
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia
Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern states. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by B. M. Guion, No. 151 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 677 Greenwich st.; John Jones, No. 723 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Bates, G. P. Hilton, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; C. T. Mercier, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, and all Druggists. General Agents

BABBITT METAL! BABBITT METAL!
A constant supply of Babbitt Metal, or Box Metal, Railroad Companies, engineers and machinists supplied at the lowest rates by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

NEW BOOKS.

THE EIGHTH EDITION NOW READY OF
TEN YEARS OF PREACHER LIFE;
Or,
CHAPTERS FROM AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
By the Rev. WM. HENRY MILBURN. $1.
From the London Athenæum
To the list of John Milton and other "blind men eloquent," must be added the name of William Henry Milburn.

II.
FROM DAWN TO DAYLIGHT; Or, THE SIMPLE STORY OF A WESTERN HOME. By a Minister's Wife. Second Edition. 12mo. $1.
A graphic record of the trials of a Pastor—the moral being that laymen are too careless of the trials and wants of the clergy, and that, by a very little more promptness, and thoughtfulness, and kindness, they could render their Pastor's often weary life far more bearable and pleasant.

III.
ACADIA; Or, A MONTH AMONG THE BLUE NOSES. By FRED. S. COZZENS, author of "The Spar

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers for any departments. Parents supplied with school circulars gratis. References—Faculty of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges. Dr. Lowell Mason, Mason Brothers, Wm. Hall & Sons, et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No 30 West 25th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its fortieth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced Teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with circulars, containing the names of numerous references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

ALONZO PLACE, A. M., Principal of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.

Term opens Sept 15. Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,

On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.

ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD R. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with ample facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

MILLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 15 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS. FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 320 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

The School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B. A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 26 East 21st-st, corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the Counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Gotham, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the pupils belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH REDWOOD, (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 16th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $10 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.

M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons, than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. HANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 12. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 550 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 30th of August. For circulars, address

C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 52 East 23d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 1 Lexington-av., near 31th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No. 288 Court-st. South Brooklyn. Fall term commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. Mrs. RICHARDSON'S School for young ladies, corner of Court and President, reopens Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. For circulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKHALT'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MISSES L. E. & M. E. GREEN, NO. 1 6th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 28 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14,

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appurtenances—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed GORHAM D. ABBOT, Spingler institute, New-York.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia,

Incorporated 1853, and organized with a full faculty on the plan of the industrial Colleges of Paris and Germany, comprises a Preparatory Department, and four Technical Schools, viz:

The School of Mines.
The School of Civil Engineering.
The School of Practical Chemistry.
The School of Mechanical Engineering.

Architecture, and Topographical and Mechanical Drawing are included in the Engineering course, and ample facilities exist for field and laboratory practice.

The Seventh Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859.

For Catalogues and further information, address DR. A. L. KENNEDY, President of Faculty.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,

Below 5th-av., New-York.,

REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

No. 866, Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S

French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MURRAY HALL.

THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 164 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of convenient residence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR FRENCH and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A VIOLINIST, OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching the violin, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Instructions day or evening. Prof. BRADY, No. 123 Hammond st. N. B.—Terms, $12 per quarter. Finishing lessons, $20 per quarter.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORSE HOUSE, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 18th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

BROOKLYN, L. I., COLLEGE GRAMMAR School and GYMNASIUM opposite City Hall, reopens next MONDAY, Sept. 5. LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RE-TURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MME. F. RICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 29 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal, E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 70 West 23d-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH school, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS CLAPP'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 71 East Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12,

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

ELEGANT PENMANSHIP.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, believes that every person can learn to write an elegant hand with ease and comfort, by studying his system of "hand training." It will entirely remove all stiffness or trembling in one week. Pupils may enter this evening at only $5 for the course. Bookkeeping $10.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with gymnasium under special teachers, No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's No. 683 Broadway, at No. 136 2d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this institution will be resumed as follows, viz: Of the School of Art on the 1st. of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The exam nation for admission to the college classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20 in the Council room.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.—
UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or WERNER BJERG, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English $48. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK KEEPing, Arithmetic, &c., No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 383 Fulton-st. These old-established academies are open day and evening; pupils received this week at the reduced August prices. Col. PAINE, this popular and renowned teacher of penmanship, has secured the largest school ever obtained in this place.—*News, Newport.*

THE CLINTON INSTITUTE.—THIS OLD and well-known classical and commercial school reopens THIS (Monday) MORNING, at its rooms No. 93 West 23d-st., where circulars and references may be seen. Terms moderate.

MIRON J. HAZELTINE, Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE will give instruction in the classical, mathematical, and English branches, or will prepare young gentlemen for college, either privately or in a school. References, Faculty of Yale College. Apply to H. H., Box No. 915 N. Y. Post-office.

MISS FORBES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the public and the parents of her pupils that her school, at No. 22 North Moore st., will be reopened Sept. 9. Circulars with terms may be obtained at her residence, No. 22 North Moore-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.

JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—A LADY WOULD give instruction in English, French and music for board. Has no objection to the country. Address BOARD, for one week, Brooklyn post-office.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERMAN and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 28 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS at NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Pompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING and qualified to instruct in English, French, drawing and painting, music and embroidery, wishes to obtain a situation as resident or visiting governess, or assistant in a Seminary. The highest testimonials given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in or near the City; she will instruct in music, French, and the English branches; references given and required. Address, or call on Miss C., No. 23 West Washington-place.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT in some of the best schools of New-York, wishes to make a new engagement with some large establishment, to teach several hours every day; she would like to take the entire charge of the French Department. For particulars apply at F. W. CHRISTERN'S Foreign Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she can speak,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily; one experienced and well qualified to give a thorough English education in the higher branches; must also be fully competent to teach French, and speak it fluently; to a competent person a liberal compensation will be paid. Address with reference, H. W., Box No. 1,502 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as governess in a family. She is fine for infants or advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,805 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English Branches, French, German, the rudiments of Latin, drawing, embroidery and Calisthenics. Address A., Box No. 15, Ithaca, N. Y.

A GRADUATE, WELL VERSED IN THE classics, German, French and music is open for an engagement. Can give the most satisfactory testimonials for character, experience and ability. South or West preferred. Inquire of J. B. THOMPSON, 411 Broadway.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT AND EX-PERIENCED in teaching music, is desirous of obtaining pupils in schools, or at their residences, and will give lessons at home. The best of references given. Address A. P., Box No. 3,599 Post office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in a family or teacher in a school, either in the City or country. Advertiser instructs in English, French music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ELEGANT ENAMELED FURNITURE, AT the Eagle Manufactory, No. 834 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Superb suites in all colors styles and designs, at prices from $25 upward. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States, mattresses, &c. Goods carefully packed for the country.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.

For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

ASCHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 2d-st., near 6th av., would let, to a gentleman and wife, without children, one large well-furnished room, on second floor, which has gas, hot and cold water, &c. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERTISER, having more room than he uses, would be glad to let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nice rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, as may be desired. Has no other boarders. House contains all modern improvements, and is located in a very pleasant neighborhood in Sackett-st., about 6 minutes' walk from ferry. Address, for further particulars, C. H. S., Box No. 142 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife and a young lady want board in Brooklyn in a religious family. Location between Concord-st. and Fulton-av., and Fulton and Prince sts. preferred. Address Box No. 351 Post office. Terms must be moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can find accommodations by applying at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR THE WINTER months, for a gentleman, two children and governess, near Union square. Address Box No. 3,515 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE FERRIES.—No. 65 Nassau-st; a front and back parlor newly furnished on second floor. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife. The large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FUR-NISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 6th and Madison avs., can accommodate a few individuals with board and all the comforts of a desirable home. The best references given and required. For further particulars address P. A., Box No. 1,380 Post-office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN WITH their wives wish for nicely furnished lodgings, with full board, in a first-class house in a good locality, with all the conveniences. They are desirous of occupying nearly all the house themselves. Address Box No. 2,862 Post-office.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, to let, to two gentlemen, with breakfast; also a pleasant furnished room for one in a quiet private house. Respectable parties desiring permanency, preferred. Apply northeast corner of 20th st. and 4th-av., opposite the church.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, and in a genteel neighborhood, two large rooms, with one or two bedrooms adjoining if desired, containing gas, bath, water closet, &c., near 33d-st. Apply at No. 294 3d-av.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED WITH FULL or partial board for a gentleman. Preference given to a private family occupying a modern house. Location must be between Broadway and 6th av. and 14th and 23d sts. Address B. C., Box No. 3,649 Post-office.

NO. 22 WEST TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a very large handsomely-furnished front room with all modern conveniences, and board. Style of housekeeping and table unexceptionable.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE ROOMS, also suites of rooms newly furnished, to let to gentlemen; rooms that are vacant front on the square. This is one of the most delightful locations in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Best of references given and required.

TO LET.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 33d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET—WITH BOARD OR WITHOUT—A beautiful suite of rooms with every convenience attached, of bath, gas, closets, &c. Apply at No. 278 4th-av., near 23d-st.

ONE OF PLIMPTON'S ELEGANT SECRE-TARY parlor bedsteads for sale—cost $100, will be sold for $80, nearly new; can be seen from 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 46 Tompkins-place, second door from Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

**MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH OR

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin st., New-York.

And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I had her feeds with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SOWERBORN, Stationer No. 141 Nassau-st.

For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New York.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors GARDNER and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations is the principal languages.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 612 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

THE
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
OR PROTOXIDE OF IRON
COMBINED.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by
HARRIS & CO.,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is used simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. An atrmical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practice knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

A CARD.—NEARLY ALL THE BITTERS IN THE market at the present time, notwithstanding the puffing and lying advertising, are nothing but common stuff and trash, except the French Cognac Bitters, and they are really medicated, and are what they are represented to be. Any family could make as good Bitters as those to which we have alluded as being nothing better than trashy quack medicines.

The public are being humbugged by the charlatans who sell them. S. SPINFELD DESIRES TO HAVE HIS CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS subjected to the strictest chemical analysis by any chemist, and is willing to abide by the test. The public can depend upon them as a cure for all bowel complaints, and a sure preventive against diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus. For sale by S. SPINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st.

Sole Agent for United States, and all Druggists, Grocers and Bars

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN DELICATE OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electro-typed engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 45 Walker-st. near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment.

Three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. FOR BEST can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, 19 Duane-st. opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c. &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cures guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF the PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

$500 REWARD—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sole at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 223 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system, gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures it in less time in less than 24 hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Boot for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. It is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every and every phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth set, fauns ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BEYCE, James Boyce, Ebenezer L. Cooper and Morgan Morgans, Jr., against ROSES PIKE and Rachel Maurian. Summons—For relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859

GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

au15-law 6w M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 22, 1859. JOHN R. SUYDAM, Administrator.

ap25-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis T. Garrettson, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap25-law6m M. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADway, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN,		GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the means Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD are requested to meet at the office of D. E. WHEELER, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock, to consult with the Committee on Measures for a prompt foreclosure of the mortgage and protection of their interests.

S. D. WHEELER,	
DAVID DOWS,	
P. A. PALMER,	Committee.
PRENTISS DOW,	
JOHN BODINE,	

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale, by JOHN B. MURRAY & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE
DEALER'S RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. HIGGINS, Vice President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT PATENT LIGHTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1859.

On petition of THADDEUS HYATT, of New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him Nov. 12, 1845, for an improvement in "Vault Covers," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place Nov. 12, 1859

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, Oct. 24, next, at 12 o'clock M., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed Oct 10; depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days there after.

Ordered also, that this notice be published in the *Constitution*, Washington, D. C., and *Daily News*, New-York, once a week for three weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before Oct. 24, next, the day of hearing. WILLIAM D. BISHOP,
Commissioner of Patents.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

J. P. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of

IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON SCREWS and GIRDERS.
ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY-LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this city:

George E. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fully notified the "users" of their intention not to pay the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters, interior columns; wrought and cast iron girder and beams; floor-lights; iron and cast iron sashes; fire-proof doors and window blinds and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 56 to 67 Sheriff-st., New-York.

Also, Broadway stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New York Times* Building and balance of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New York Times* vault, *Express* vault, Bleecker and Broadway vaults, &c. &c. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR Nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by
O. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, ENGLISH COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, 8d Hoop and Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 82 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 82 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTICE TO FLORISTS.

J. W. SCHMIDT & CO., No. 68 Broad-st., have just received a fine lot of Flower Roots from the well-known florists of Hanover, Holland, Amsterdam, and A. Dr. Lange & Bro., which they offer for sale.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	$1,000 per ton
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$60 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 25	40 00
Potash Super Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES.
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, *Times* Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. References to be made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver Plated ware, &c. E. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 291 Bleecker-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE

HARLEM.			FOOT SLIP.		
8	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M. 3:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M. 4:15 P. M.
"	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M. 5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M. 6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M. 7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thursd. Sept. 1,	4:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 1,	7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 2,	11:30 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 2,	6 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 4,	7 A. M.	Saturd. Sept. 3,	7:30 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 5,	2 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 4,	1:15 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 6,	3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 6,	9 A. M.
Wednes. Sept. 7,	3:30 P. M.	Wednes. Sept. 7,	10 A. M.
Thursd. Sept. 8,	3:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 8,	10:30 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 9,	3:30 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 9,	6 A. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	3:30 P. M.	Saturd. Sept. 10,	6:30 A. M.
Monday Sept. 12,	3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 12,	7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 13,	3 P. M.	Tuesday Sept. 13,	7 A. M.
Wednes. Sept. 14,	3 P. M.	Wednes. Sept. 14,	7 A. M.
Thursd. Sept. 15,	3:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 15,	7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 16,	4 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 16,	7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 18,	7 A. M.	Saturd. Sept. 17,	7 A. M.
Monday Sept. 19,	12:30 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 18,	12 M.
Tuesday Sept. 20,	1:30 P. M.	Tuesday Sept. 20,	8 A. M.
Wednes. Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.	Wednes. Sept. 21,	9 A. M.
Thursd. Sept. 22,	3:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 22,	10 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 23,	4 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 23,	11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 24,	5 A. M.	Saturd. Sept. 24,	6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 26,	3 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 25,	3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 27,	3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 27,	7 A. M.
Wednes. Sept. 28,	3 P. M.	Wednes. Sept. 28,	7 A. M.
Thursd. Sept. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 29,	7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, CALDWELL'S, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. R. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs. Sept. 1,	6:30 A. M.	Thurs'y. Sept 1,	10:30 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 2,	7 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 2,	11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 3,	11:30 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 5,	9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 6,	10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 6,	2 P. M.
Wed'day Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Wed'day Sept. 7,	3 P. M.
Thurs. Sept. 8,	12 M.	Thurs'day Sept. 8,	4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 9,	4:30 P. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M.	Saturday Sept. 10,	5 P. M.
Sunday Sept. 11,	2 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 11,	3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 12,	2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 13,	8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 13,	3:30 P. M.
Wed'day Sept. 14,	8 A. M.	Wed'day Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.
Thu'day, Sept. 15,	8 A. M.	Thu'day Sept. 15,	4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 16,	8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 16,	4:30 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 17,	10:30 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 19,	7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 20,	8 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 20,	1 P. M.
Wed'day, Sept. 21,	10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.
Thu'day Sept. 22,	11 A. M.	Thu'day, Sept. 22,	3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday, Sept. 23,	4 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 24,	3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 26,	7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 27,	8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 27,	2:30 P. M.
Wed'day, Sept. 28,	8:30 A. M.	Wed'day Sept. 28,	3:30 P. M.
Thu'day Sept. 29,	8:30 A. M.	Thu'day, Sept. 29,	4 P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER HOUSE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, to Troy, thence by Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $6 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD. DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 28 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7¼ A. M. and 1¾ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4¾ P. M., stop, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ESSEX DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, E. R., at 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾, 11½ A. M., 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip E. R. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains

8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.

4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains

8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.

White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.

Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after SUNDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily (Sundays excepted). These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaving foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. from pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, the Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD Connects with Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTAKEESE at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 59th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents

O. CHARTOCK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:22 P. M.; for Stag Stop 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:50 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:52 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:00 and 10:35 A. M., 2:05, 5:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 4 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 5:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted) at 8½ A. M. and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M. and 5¼ P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:15 P. M. Mail.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, AD

The Goerck-street Boiler Explosion—Inquest upon the Victim—Verdict of "Nobody to Blame"?—Another Victim.

An investigation into the cause of death of JOSEPH SCHADE, an English youth, 19 years of age, who was killed on Friday afternoon by the explosion of a boiler in the foundry of Mr. JOHN ROACH, in Goerck-street, was made yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN. The proceedings were held at the Eleventh Precinct Police Station, and were largely attended by boiler-makers and engineers, who evinced much interest in the matter. It had been rumored that ignorance and incompetency on the part of the engineer was the cause of the explosion, but the jury came to the conclusion that the occurrence was entirely accidental. The following evidence was adduced:

Edward H. Brown deposed—I reside at No. 110 Columbia-street; I rent a part of the premises where the explosion took place; I left the shop about one minute before the occurrence; I have looked at the boiler this morning, and it appeared to be a very substantial one; deceased has been in my employ since Tuesday last; from the appearance of the tube in the boiler, I should think that the water had got too low; the reason for my thinking so is because the tube appeared white; I have never seen a boiler that exploded before, so that it is simply a supposition on my part; I am in partnership with a practical engineer, but am not one myself.

Abraham Bowden deposed—I reside at No. 357 Eighth-street; I am by trade a machinist; I run the engine where the explosion took place; in the morning when we start we never carry more than 15 to 35 lbs. of steam; in the afternoon the foreman told me to have the steam ready for a blast at three o'clock; about half past two o'clock I commenced to clean out the fire to get steam up; at three o'clock the foreman came and told me to start the blast; I told him I had not steam enough, as I only had 55 lbs. on; at half-past three o'clock I started her with 60 lbs. of steam; it then dropped down to 50 lbs.; about four o'clock I went down to open the furnace-door, when I found what I supposed to be three guages of water; the pumps were on half an hour before; at this time there were 45 lbs. of steam on; I turned around to come up stairs out of the fire-room when the explosion took place, which blew me up stairs into the engine-room; the boiler is capable of carrying 150 lbs; I have had as high a pressure on as seventy-nve pounds; had there been seventy pounds on at the time of the explosion the steam would have escaped through the safety-valve; the only way in which I can account for the explosion is that the boiler, which was a locomotive one, was apt to foam so that you would think water came out of the guage cocks, when it was nothing but foam; then the valves of the pump might have been choked up, preventing the water from going into the boiler, or there might have been a flaw in the iron; my opinion at the time of the accident was that the boiler burned through over the fire-box under the arch; I have been driving engines for the last two years and a half; the first guage-cock is above the arch; the second one is three or four inches above that; I am pretty sure there was water in the second cock; I have run the boiler without any water coming out of the second cock, which I think was perfectly safe.

Alexander Cauldwell deposed—I reside at Newburgh; I am a practical boiler-maker; I have seen the boiler that exploded, and I am of opinion, from the examination I have made, that the explosion occurred from want of water; the crown-sheet has a bluish color, which indicates that there could not have been enough of water in the boiler; the water probably settled down on the crown-plate and was converted into gas, which, in my opinion, caused the explosion; if the pumps were clogged while the engine was in motion, it would be difficult to tell whether water passed into the boiler or not.

John L. Peak, residing at No. 173 West Twenty-seventh-street, deposed—I am engaged in the foundry business, but am by profession an engineer; I made the drawing and superintended the structure of the boiler and engine that exploded; the boiler was run under my supervision for two years; in my opinion, the accident resulted from a scarcity of water; had there been sufficient, I don't think it could have occurred; it is very easy for a man to be deceived by a boiler that foams; at the time the boiler was constructed Mr. Roach offered a bonus of at least fifty dollars to the builder to have it made extra strong; there was every precaution taken to guard against accidents; the boiler was larger than was necessary for the size of the engine, but we got it made large so that we should not be required to force it; we only used about two-thirds of the grate surface; the boiler was made about three years ago.

Samuel Secor, deposed—I am a boiler-maker, doing business at No. 100 Washington-street; I examined the boiler before it went into Mr. Roach's shop, and considered it perfectly safe to carry from 100 to 150 pounds of steam; I have examined the boiler since the explosion, and think the accident was caused by the engineer being deceived by the foam; if he had thrown open his furnace door and thrown in some fresh coal he could easily have seen how much water he really had in the boiler; the arch probably became overheated from the want of water, and, unable to bear the pressure, exploded.

William H. Roach deposed—I reside at No. 300 Livingston-street; I am general superintendent of the building, No. 106 Goerck-street; my father is the proprietor; I left the shop about half-past two o'clock yesterday; before I left I saw the engineer in the engine-room; he appeared very much heated; I asked him what was the matter, when he said he had been making up a fresh fire; I returned to the shop a few minutes after four o'clock; I went into the office, looked at the steam guage, and saw that it indicated forty-five pounds; I then took a chair and sat down; in about five minutes afterwards the explosion took place, and I was buried in the ruins; a week ago I had the pump repaired and the plunger and stopping box thoroughly overhauled; I had given orders to the engineer to have the safety valve fixed for seventy pounds of steam; I have no reason to believe that it was removed from that figure; fifty pounds was all that was necessary to drive the engine at the usual rate of speed; I have always cautioned the engineer to have plenty of water in the boiler, and to see that it is heated before putting it into the boiler; I have always found the engineer sober and attentive; I have often been in the engine-room and always found plenty of water in the boiler; the engineer came to us highly recommended; I have never seen the steam guage indicate more than seventy-five pounds; the engine was only from twelve to fifteen horse power; from what I knew of the engineer I supposed he perfectly understood his business.

J. S. Underhill residing at No. 435 Tenth-street, deposed—I am a steam engine and boiler maker; I built the boiler for Mr. Roach about three and a half years ago; I told him what I would build a first rate boiler for, when he offered me $50 more to build him a good one; I told him I did not want the extra money, but would put the best workmen I had on it; after it was made we tested it to Mr. Roach's satisfaction, and delivered it over; I examined the boiler this morning, and found it good, with the exception of the fire box, which was blown out; I have built thousands of boilers, and never had any accident of the kind happen; in my opinion the boiler exploded from lack of water; the best engineers are liable to be mistaken when a boiler foams; foaming is quite common, especially where tubular boilers are used; there might not have been more than forty five pounds of steam on, when a sudden supply of water from the pumps would create a rapid rise of steam, which might have caused the explosion.

John Roach, the proprietor of the foundry, deposed—I saw the engine about five minutes before the explosion took place, and then the pumps were going; the engine was making about forty-two revolutions per minute; did not look at the steam guage; I believed the boiler to be a first-rate one; the engineer came highly recommended but I did not let him take charge of the engine until I had inquired about him myself; an intimate friend of mine, a practical engineer, gave him an excellent character, and I thereupon employed him.

John Gardner, of No. 112 Columbia-street, a machinist and engineer of fourteen years' standing, gave Bowden, the engineer, an excellent character, and believed him to be fully competent to discharge the duties imposed upon him at Mr. Roach's establishment.

Robert Turley and Patrick Connell identified the body of deceased, and testified to finding it among the ruins; deceased was not dead when extricated, but expired soon after being taken to the station house.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the said Joseph Schade came to his death by injuries received from the accidental explosion of the steam boiler used in the foundry of Mr. John Roach, in Goerck-street, and from a very careful examination of the evidence before us we fully exonerate Mr. Roach and all the parties connected with his establishment from all blame.

JOHN STEWART, 19 years of age and son of one of the proprietors where the explosion occurred, died about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon at the New-York Hospital. He was badly burned about the lower portion of the trunk, but it is thought the injuries which caused his death were internal, caused by inhaling steam. EDWARD ROACH, another of the injured, was somewhat better last evening, but unless a very great change takes place in his condition within a day, he will in all probability die. EDWARD PETAIS, another of the injured, was very low last evening, and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

Health Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Health Commissioners on Friday, all the members were present. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the bark *American Eagle* from Havana. The Captain and one sailor had died at Havana of yellow fever; three more of the crew were taken sick at that port, and one died on the passage to New-York. It was directed that the vessel be detained fifteen days in the Lower Bay. The steamer *Quaker City*, from the same port, all well on board, was allowed to come up on a stream permit. It was directed that the brig *J. Fish*, from the same port, all well, be detained nine days at Quarantine. The bark *Gazelle*, from Barbados, had left part of her cargo at New-Haven, after that had been well ventilated, and had then come to this City through Long Island Sound. She had anchored in the stream, and the Health Officer had given her a stream permit. The Board directed that hereafter, in all such cases, the vessels shall proceed to Quarantine, and that the Sound pilots be ordered to give notice of all such arrivals. The Mayor moved that the bill of the Commissioners of Emigration, which was referred to the Comptroller at the last meeting, be recommitted to the Special Committee, which had reported against it, with instructions to further consider the matter in conference with the Commissioners of Emigration. A communication was received from Mr. JOHN GREEN, offal contractor, asking for an additional compensation of $3,000 per annum, making it altogether $12,000 a year. Several proposals to remove the offal from the City were referred to the City Inspector, with power.

The Mayor presented a communication from the officers of the German Gewerbe Verein, (Technological Society,) covering a full statement of the recent investigations by that body into the causes of the bad taste of the Croton. The officers ask the Mayor to take measures to prevent the recurrence of the evil, by causing the measures recommended by the Society to be carried out, viz.:

First—To clear the forest between Patterson and Brewster stations.

Second—To clear and regulate the river bed in this section.

Third—To drain the whole river basin of this section.

The Gewerbe Verein state that they sent committees of scientific men to examine the Croton River from its source to the Dam. These committees came to the conclusion that the seat of the difficulty was in the east branch of the river, between its source and its junction with the west branch of the Croton Falls. The water of this portion of the river they found to be entirely different in character from the rest of the river. The stream was found to flow through dense forests, with a luxuriant undergrowth so favorable to the creation of swamp and morass. A very slight, barely sensible fall of the ground and vegetable soil, forming the bed of the river, and extending far off on both sides, produced those elements likely to cause a bad condition of the water. Animals going astray in the morasses die here; peat-like solids generated from want of light, and is favored in its growth by the damp air in the shade of the dense forest. Hat factories, saw-mills, &c., are also watered on the river, and the refuse material from them alone might injuriously affect the water. In the chemical analysis made by order of the Gewerbe Verein, the chemists came to the conclusion that though the myriads of flakes in the water cannot be the result of a decaying animal body, they doubtless have been called into existence by the transmission of action from some such decaying animal matter, or otherwise inert vegetable floe. The chemists state that the impurities contained in the Croton are partly held in suspension merely, partly dissolved in the fluid, and partly absorbed as gases; and consequently the solution of organic and humic acids must be decomposed, and these organic acids be precipitated. Their receipt for purifying the water is as follows: Add pure beverages to the water. Let it stand for an hour, and then filter to a sponge filter, by which means the originally suspended and the lately precipitated vegetable substance will be removed. Then boil the water, in order to let the gaseous impurities, such as sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen escape, and then the water will be purified for drinking and kitchen use. Those who wish for a nice taste may filter it after the above manipulations, through a filter filled with pounded and washed marble.

The document was sent to the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

New-York Sanitary Association.

A very interesting meeting of the above-named Association was held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening last. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President was called to the Chair The attendance of members was not very large, in consequence of the absence of many of them from the City.

The Chairman, (Dr. DRISCOLL,) regretted that the attendance of members was not larger, but at the same time informed the meeting that active measures were in progress for the furtherance of Sanitary Reform, and that the Fall campaign would be vigorously prosecuted. It was necessary that the important question of improved sanitary measures should be urged upon the attention of the Legislature, and as the period was approaching when they would be called upon to elect members to the State Legislature, he thought this was a proper time to move in the matter. The public would also be enlightened upon the all-important subject.

Dr. DRISCOLL presented eleven volumes on Sanitary measures and the supply of water to the city of London.

Dr. RICHARD J. SMITH was proposed for membership and elected.

Mr. SHANNON drew the attention of the meeting to an article which had appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, which he thought was meant for the notice of the Association, and which, in his opinion, was deserving of all attention. The article in question treated of the important subject of mortality among the juvenile population, and was written with much truth and ability. It was really alarming to read the facts which that paper had brought before the public. It was there stated that in one week four hundred and fifty-two chi dren had died in New-York. The whole number of deaths of all ages was over seven hundred. The TIMES had properly said that an inquiry should be made into this awful sacrifice of human life. Some of the causes of this frightful mortality were also alluded to in the article, and he (Mr. SHANNON) thought it was the duty of the Sanitary Association to make some investigations into the subject with the view of abating so serious an evil. The infant population of the City was being carried off in a fearful ratio, and unless the Society aroused themselves there was no saying how far the mortality would progress. As he saw Dr. HALLIDAY in his place, he would like to know if the reports he had been preparing on this subject would contain any information that would enlighten the Association in the prosecution of their labors in this direction.

Dr. HALLIDAY said he had been absent from the City and had just returned, and for that reason the article alluded to in the TIMES had escaped his attention. He had expected to have had a return ready, either printed or in manuscript, to present to the meeting that evening, but he had been compelled to defer it for a future opportunity. It was a table of mortality for the last 52 years, and would doubtless prove of great interest and usefulness as soon as published. In that table it would be seen that there were 416,800 deaths in the period of 52 years, beginning, he thought, with the year 1801. Of these, 132,000 were children under two years of age, and 100,000 of children of only one year or thereabout. The great extent of mortality among children was here evident. He agreed with the views which the gentleman said were laid down by the New-York TIMES on the subject, and would lend all the aid in his power, not only towards an investigation into the causes of such dreadful mortality, but also to check its progress by the means which science and experience had put within their reach. He had also in press the report which he made to the Assembly in relation to the condition and occupants of tenement houses, only that in his revised report he had gone more at large into the matter, and having obtained fuller information on the subject, the report, when published, would be found to be more complete than the former one. These documents would be of interest to the citizens generally, and as the subject of sanitary precautions could not be over-estimated, he was glad that the reflections of the TIMES newspaper had met with the attention of the Association.

Mr. SHARRON was glad to say that the article in question also alluded to the condition of the tenement houses in the City of New-York, as one of the prime causes of the death of so many children. The TIMES had particularly alluded to this fact, and, therefore, the remarks of Dr. HALLIDAY were the more appropriate.

The Chairman said he had seen the article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and he concurred in the views therein expressed. He had, however, observed that no reference had been made to a fact upon which the whole system of public health, especially in these tenement houses, turned. The large proportion of deaths among children had been well noticed, and many persons were content to account for it on the idea that unripe fruit, swill-milk, etc., had carried off the larger proportion. But this was a fallacy, for how many children, of and under one year of age, had become victims, and yet without ever having tasted fruit of any kind. He thought the true cause of mortality was to be found in the filthiness of the interior of the tenement houses. This was the evil that was to be attacked to reduce mortality among children, and, in fact, the whole population.

Some discussion on the importance of public baths took place, after which the Association adjourned.

$18,836.000 of Insurance Capital in Danger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few suggestions as to the course necessary for the New-York Insurance Companies to save themselves and the insured from utter ruin may not be amiss, in waking up the insured and stockholders to a true sense of their duty in this trying emergency.

The Companies should organize again upon a fair basis, and have a complete set of rules for their government.

Have such an increase of rates, and so arranged as to make all classes of insurance pay their equitable proportion according to their kind.

Discontinue the practice of insuring special (or wild-cat) risks at the same, or nearly the same rates of No. 1 business.

Discontinue the unbusiness-like proceeding of an abatement of 10 per cent. upon each and every policy or renewal issued.

Give up their bickerings and strifes about the Brokers, as they are as essential as Brokers in any other business; and there is no kind but what Brokers are used, and in nearly all to a very great extent.

Make the Insurance capital of New-York City the standard or No. 1 in the United States, and it will, if judiciously managed, control the whole business.

Discontinue the spread of this cutting-down mania into other and distant cities, and a reduction of rates to a point where the Companies cannot pay losses and expenses.

Discontinue the agency business in other cities if they cannot stomach the Brokerage system unless the former will work for nothing.

Discontinue the system of rule or ruin adopted by the old Companies, whereby the whole business is endangered and the early failure of some is certain.

Protect the insured and capitalists, by doing a safe and secure business, that money can be loaned and credit obtained unimpaired and without a stain or blemish—secured by insurance in companies of known ability and strength.

Protect the insured by keeping a heavy surplus, and pay small (or no) dividends until this can be obtained.

Pay salaries proportionately with the amount of business done and economy of management.

Pay less money for losses and expenses than your income.

Be charitable to the new Companies, and let them live by hard-earned toil and years of unwearied labor.

Hold to a strict accountability those officers who dare try so rash an experiment as, the combined to final overthrow of all securities based upon the insurance capital that withstood the wild and terrific ordeal of the panic of 1857, when everything else gave way, and *banks* broke like pipestems.

Let certain Companies take all the special hazards, viz.: powder mills, oil factories, elevators, planing mills, cabinet manufactories, &c., and try their hand at it, and their experience will prove a valuable lesson. Let them pay dividends only when they can afford to, and not rob the insured to keep up appearances with their more fortunate neighbors.

Let the *four Companies* who caused the general break up in the old association (and the consequent reduction of rates) repent in sackcloth and ashes for their wild and daring deed, and the finger of destiny will point to them as the cause of it all.

Let others, if they dare, advocate (as they have done) the disbandment of the Fire Patrol, thereby inviting the midnight incendiary and the organized band of desperadoes to burn our property and jeopardize our lives.

Let them also discard the services of our efficient and ever-watchful Fire Marshal, and all will suffer the severest penalties upon persons and property.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

The Light-House Board has received information from Commander De Camp, Inspector of Lights on the Pacific Coast, that the steamer *Shubrick* is anchored off Port Townsend, Washington Territory, for the protection of the adjacent coast against incursions of the Northern Indians, who are again becoming troublesome. Considerable numbers of these savages have descended upon the waters of Puget Sound, and are committing depredations upon the settlers. As the *Shubrick* is well armed, it is thought she will prove a sufficient protection against these incursionists, and at the same time be able to perform her Light-house duties.

A Zurich letter says of the Conference: "The Government offered the Plenipotentiaries a public edifice for their place of meeting, but the offer was not accepted, and the conferences are held in a drawing-room forming part of the apartment taken by Count DE COLLOREDO, the Austrian Plenipotentiary, in BAUER'S Hotel, on the Lake. The Plenipotentiaries seem to have come to an understanding, if not to give the Presidency to Count DE COLLOREDO, at least to leave him the direction of the discussions. Nothing has transpired respecting the conferences, but the Plenipotentiaries seem to be perfectly agreed, and display great cordiality towards each other."

[Advertisement.]

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.

The "Diaphram Filter," manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of porous filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its proper action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

Visit the sources of the Croton River, and observe the dying establishments, stable yards and other causes of impurity, or read *Harpers'* for March, on the inhabitants of the Croton, and you will not drink it unless filtered. Sold and warranted by MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 Fourth-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—How painful and patiently borne are the maladies peculiar to the gentler sex! These pills gently stimulate the system and restore all functional derangements to health. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 3.

$2,000	Michigan 6s	97	25	reen. Coal Co.	83¾
9,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	20	Hud. Riv. Rail'd	35½
55,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	100	do.	⅌60 35½
5,000	do.	⅌5 84¾	100	Reading Rail'd	b10 43¾
35,000	do.	b30 84¾	10	Mich. Cen. Rail'd	46½
10 000	do.	84¾	100	do.	46
2,000	Tennessee 6s	⅌90 88½	50	do.	⅌10 46
2 000	Brookl'n C. W. L.	100	75	do.	46¾
26,000	E. R. 4th m. bs...	35	160	Mich So. & N. I. R.	7¾
1.000	M. S. 1st m. bs...	72½	15	do.	7
2 000	M. S. 2d m. bs...	47	800	M. So & N Ia. G. S.	26¾
5,000	M. S. S. F'd bs.	55	50	do.	b60 26
2,000	do.	54	100	do.	b60 26¾
8,000	T. F. & A. 2d m.	85	150	do.	⅌70 25¾
40	Merchants' Bank	105¾	200	do.	⅌30 25
40	Merch. Ex. Bank	98	100	do.	⅌60 24
10	Bank State N. Y.	100	150	do.	25¾
39	American Ex. Bk.	101	250	do.	25
50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	57	200	do.	⅌10 25
110	do.	58	170	Panama Railroad	117½
5	Pacific M. S'p Co.	85	50	Ill Cen. R.	b60 67
125	do.	85¼	450	do.	b30 67
40	do.	b20 85½	100	do.	68¾
32	do.	85½	100	do.	⅌60 66¾
100	do.	85¾	100	do.	⅌30 68¾
130	do.	86	70	do.	66¾
2,200	N. Y. Cen'l R.	76¾	50	do.	68¾
50	do.	b20 76¾	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	⅌60 70¾
500	do.	⅌10 78¾	750	do.	71¾
100	do.	b7 76¾	50	do.	71¾
100	do.	b10 76½	350	Clev. & Toledo R.	25
600	do.	b30 76¾	150	do.	24¾
100	do.	b60 76½	350	Chicago & R. Is. R.	88
900	do.	⅌30 76¾	200	do.	b10 68
100	do.	⅌60 76¾	117	do.	67¾
400	do.	76¾	50	do.	⅌30 68
250	do.	b30 76¾	50	do.	b60 68¼
200	do.	76¾	50	Second-av. R.	101½

MONDAY, Sept. 5—A. M.

The Trade in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods during the past week was quite as active as the previous week, and during the fortnight a very large business has been done both by the Importers and Domestic Commission men direct with the Jobbers and through the auction rooms. The public sales have been numerously attended, and prices in the main have proved quite satisfactory. The import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are comparatively moderate, though still more than ample, if anything, for the season, as the Stocks of nearly all descriptions of General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Liquors, &c., are unusually heavy, and complaints are heard in some quarters of dullness of demand. The stock of Sugars is nearly double that of the 1st September last year. The total of all import entries this week is $4,294,411, against $3,530,472 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, $1,248,531, against $1,297,938 same week last year. The Export of Specie is $509,649, against $562,087 same week last year. The steamer on Saturday went out with only $1,581, the first occasion for many months on which large sums have failed to be shipped by the English or Continental steamers on that day. As we expect to be able in a day or two to present the official Custom house returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement for the calendar month of August, and with them our usual summary by months from the beginning of the year, we omit this morning the semi-official comparison by weeks.

The Money Market through the week tended to increase ease in Discounts. The applications at Bank are not excessive at 7 ⅌ cent. 60@90 days, while outside buyers of paper have accepted, in some instances, 6 and in others 6½ ⅌ cent. on 30@60 day acceptances of a prime character, and 7 ⅌ cent. for double name strong bills running into February next. We also hear of 8 ⅌ cent. on March bills of the best class. Fair paper, estimated perfectly safe, but not generally ranked with No. 1 Signatures, is done from 8@9 ⅌ cent. In Demand loans, there is more movement on account of the improved temper of the Stock Exchange, with a free supply of means at 5½@6 on the best class of collateral, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on miscellaneous securities. Some large Deposits are again left with the old Commission Brokers at 5@5½ ⅌ cent. subject to a few days notice. The export demand for Bullion has fallen off, and much less was done through the week than the considerable fresh supplies delivered on Saturday week and Monday would have justified. The consequence is that the arrivals referred to, after replacing $1,391,000, sent forward to Europe on Saturday week, and $509,000 on Wednesday and Thursday last, the Banks will add probably a million of dollars to the Specie Average on the return to be made up this afternoon, while only about half the sum is likely to be added to their Discount Average. The Foreign Exchanges are steady, at 110@110¼ on London, and f.5.16¼@f.5.15 on Paris, at 60 days sight, while the short sight rates are scarcely such as to profitably cover shipments of gold bars and Mexican silver on the terms on which they are offered by the Bullion Brokers. There is quite an accumulation of Mexican Silver awaiting a shipping demand. Some moderate engagements are probable for the Cunard screw-steamer *Etna*, sailing on Wednesday next. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $1,877,229 against $4,869,892 at the close of the previous week The Bank Average of last Monday stood $20,728,066.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101¾@103⅛@103
N. Y. Central	74¾@77⅛@75⅛@77@76
New-York and Erie	5⅛@5
Reading	44⅛@43¾
Rock Island	66@69⅛@67¾@67⅞
Michigan Southern	7⅛@7¾@7¼
Michigan Guaranteed	25@27@24⅛@26⅛@24@26
Michigan Central	45@48@46⅛
Toledo	24@24@25@24¾
Galena	69@72¾@71
Illinois Central	65⅛@67@66⅝
Panama	117@118@117⅛
Pacific Mail	83@86¼@85½@85
Missouris	82¾@84⅛
Virginias	93@94¼
Tennessees	86½@88⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	89@88¾
Hudson River	33⅛@36¾@35⅛
Harlem Preferred	36⅛@37⅛@36¼
Delaware and Hudson	92¾@93⅛

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858	1 040,400	5,220,800	3 187 600	394,100
1859	211,500	728,400	1.596,700	162,000
Decrease	828 900	4,492,400	1,590,900	232,100

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,727,380 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st ult., have been as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Canal opened	May 5.	April 28.	April 15.
Flour, bbls	309 100	1 040,400	211,500
Wheat, bush	1,589 500	5,220,800	728,400
Corn, bush	3,319.500	3,187,600	1,596,700
Barley, bush	135.000	394,100	162,000
Rye, bush	106.400	287,500	107,500
Oats, bush	1,521 500	2,638,800	1,596,700
Pork, bbls	10,335	20,642	36,534
Beef, bbls	2,910	6,869	14,000
Cheese, lbs	140,200	177,600	192 100
Butter, lbs	134 400	145,900	242,900
Lard, lbs	523 000	2 648,300	3,030 400
Bacon, lbs	1.942,600	2,986,200	1,763,000
Wool, lbs	1 258,900	1,986,000	1,643,400

The Erie Company.

From the Evening Post.

There is an important fact, bearing upon the several interests in the Erie Railroad property, which, in the various suggestions through the press for reorganizing the Company, has been but slightly adverted to, and it is believed is not known to the majority of claimants or to the public generally.

It is that the sinking fund bonds become due, in accordance with their tenor, nearly two years since, a circumstance which would seem to entitle them to some precedence. Thus reads the bond:

"And the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, for and in consideration of the moneys received from the purchasers of the present issue of bonds, hereby engage that they will pay monthly into the United States Trust Company thirty five thousand dollars, commencing on the first day of March next, said monthly payments and the interest accruing on the bonds purchased to be invested by said Trust Company in the bonds of the present issue as long as they can be procured at or under par."

* * *

And again:

"It is further agreed by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company that if default shall be made by them in any of the said monthly payments of thirty-five thousand dollars, or in the payment of any of the interest warrants for the space of *twenty* days after such payments have become due and payable, that then and in such case the principal sum secured by this bond, and all interest accrued thereon, *shall immediately become due* and payable by said Company."

These were the stipulations which gave value to the loan at the time of its negotiation, and defined positive rights which the recent management seemed entirely to ignore. The interest warrants of Aug. 1, 1857, were the last which were paid on presentation. Fifteen days thereafter the questionable fourth-mortgage scheme was arranged, and on the 1st of the following month the Company defaulted in payment of the Sinking Fund to the United States Trust Company. Twenty days after which, the principal and accrued interest became due. Who, however, could know of that fact? Certainly not the confiding holder on the other side of the water. For five months it was left to the suspicious to find it out the best way he could, the Trust Company—the appointee in behalf of the bondholders' interest—conceiving their whole duty to be the retiring of the bonds on the receipt of the monthly payments.

Individual interest may bias the judgment, and all the proceedings may be correct; but one thing is certain, if the real can be so closely limitated, it is useless to mourn over pinchbeck, for Peter Funks have grown grand, and good faith needs a new definition.

SINKING FUND BONDS.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate; sales 800 bbls., at $3 75 for old Upper Lake; $4 75 for new extra Spring Illinois, $4 50@$4 62½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $5@$5 25 for double extra. WHEAT—New Chicago Spring less firm; sales 8 500 bushels, to arrive, at 80c.; red Winter Ohio dull, and 1c. lower; sales 2 400 bushels at 99c.; white also dull and drooping; sales 5,000 bushels in lots, at $1 10. CORN steady; sales 18 000 bush. No. 1, free on board, at 69c. Other grains dull; no sales. WHISKY nominal, at 24½c. CANAL FREIGHTS, 9c. on Corn; 10c. on Wheat; and 35c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—To-day: 6,000 bbls. Flour; 48 000 bushels Wheat; 700 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand, chiefly for the interior trade, and market on choice grades unchanged; sales 600 bbls., including 200 bbls. extra Ohio, at $4 75, and double extra Oswego, at $6 50. WHEAT in good demand for city milling; sales 10,000 bushels at 85¾c., for new Chicago Spring, including 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, to arrive, on private terms. CORN in demand, but scarce and held firmly; no sales. OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 25c. on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; and 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. Receipts by Lake unimportant. *Canal Exports*—7,700 bushels Wheat: 11,700 bushels Corn.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—A declining tendency. CORN declined 2c.@3c. BARLEY and OATS unchanged. PEAS, 60c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT quiet; Spring 75½c. CORN quiet. OATS dull. *Receipts to-day*—4,700 bbls. Flour; 99,000 bushels Wheat; 14.500 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments to-day*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 44,000 bushels Wheat; 29,000 bushels Corn: 19,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR unchanged, and selling at $4 50@$4 60. GRAIN unchanged. WHISKY steady, at 23c. PROVISIONS are held more firmly. BACON, shoulders, 7¼c; do. sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. asked. MESS PORK selling at $14.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR declining; old Superfine selling at $4 50; new $5 25. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels; red $1 19; white $1 25@$1 28. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels; yellow 79c.@80c. WHISKY steady at 27c. @28c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR heavy; Howard-street, $5 12½. WHEAT dull; sales 5.000 bushels at a decline of 2c. CORN dull; white 80c.; yellow 84c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull; Ohio, 28½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,700 City 6s, 98¾; $1,000 do. new, 102½; $3,000 Catawissa 10s. 20; $1 500 Elmira 10s. 20; $9,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s. 60¾; $500 Elmira Railroad 7s. 2d Mortgage, 85; $2,000 do., 85; 85 Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾; 100 Reading Railroad, 21½; 42 Norristown Railroad, 82; 4 Minehill Railroad, 56¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
America	Sept. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Indian	Sept. 10	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Washington	Sept. 10	New York	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Sept. 13	Quebec	Glasgow
Africa	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	Sept. 15	New-York	Southa'n.
Jason	Sept. 15	New-York	Galway.
Asago	Sept. 17	New-York	Southa'n.
Weser	Sept. 17	New-York	Southa'n.
North Briton	Sept. 17	Quebec	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Jason	Aug. 20	Galway	New-York
Weser	Aug. 23	Southamp'n	New-York
North Briton	Aug. 24	Liverpool	Quebec
Arago	Aug. 24	Southamp'n	New-York
Europa	Aug. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 31	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ocean Queen	Aug. 31	Southa'n	New-York
Kangaroo	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Cahawba	Sept. 12	New-York	Havana.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Moses Taylor	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—J. J. Silon, C. R. Vanwickle, D. J. Bozman, E. Hillcouth, P. Happ, A. Merritt, J. P. Williamson, S Jawantery, Moses Smith, Jr., Henry L. Rutgers, M. Goldfrank, O. P. Daskin, Jno Fee, J. B. Strickland, James Douglas, Capt. Wm. Black, Miss Arnoux, Joseph Miller, Miss E. A. Abbott, J. D. Beck, T. T. Alderman, Mrs. Mastick and infant, Mrs. Shonenberg and infant, G. C. Simmons, Mrs. Jno Ryan, infant and servant, Mrs. P. A. Sapp, Mr. and Mrs. T. McKenna and son, Miss Louisa Linwood, Miss S. Parker, Miss M. E. Pratt, Mrs Jeffers, Miss Potts, Miss Johns Evans, Miss Guthrie, Mrs. H. Ford, E. J. Acosta, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hubbard, Martial Cortes, Jas. McKeown, Miss Jennie Blinn, Jas. Meain and son, T. Haipin, P. Fitzgerald, W. C. Penn, Saml. Mayer, A. Oppenheimer, J